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PARIS, TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1992

ESTABLISHED 1887

Armament Fever And the second s Spreads in Asia as It Ebbs in Europe France: The cost was sport me dismay of prior of

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Part Service
SINGAPORE — Several Asian-

Pacific nations have embarked on an arms-buying spree that con-trasts sharply with the reduced ap-petite for new weaponry in the United States and Europe caused by the end of the Cold War.

think that the fiess should pay me the New House Paul Teorge and the control of the primary a In a regional phenomenon that appears to be fueled by booming local economies, persistent border or trade tensions and new political anxieties over the declining U.S. 2 cond pies early in the case of Durght Broken in the Color for for the Color for the Color for the Color for the Color for the role in the area, these governments are acquiring billions of dollars' worth of modern tanks, armored personnel carriers, artillery, naval vessels and jet planes.

Survey and the country of the countr The leading buyers are Thailand, Singapore, Taiwan, Malaysia, Bru-nei and Indonesia, each of which says it plans substantial increases in military spending over the next five years. Japan, South Korea, and Burma are also buying arms, al-

though at a slower pace.
The leading sellers are major
American and European firms anxious to recomp profits lost in traditional markets where tensions have been greatly reduced. Their main selling point is the record of hightech weaponry in the Gulf War.

The director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Ronald F. Lehman 2d, said in Washington recently that the United States was watching South Asia "very closely" because it was "per-haps the biggest purchaser" these days of conventional arms.

One reason for the warning is that the influx of arms coincides with increased competition for ex-ploitation of the area's undersea oil reserves, fish and other natural resources. Another is that the sophisticated new arms expand a buyers' ability to project power well beyond their borders.

The new interest was underscored at a recent weeklong aerospace convention here. American and European weapons contractors organized a daily flyover of war-planes from the Gulf War. Leading defense contractors, including General Dynamics, McDonnell-Donglas, Gramman, LTV, Rockwell and Boeing, erected elaborate

"chalets" for favored customers. market," said Maurice Savart, the director of Asia-Pacific sales for weapons firm. He explained that two years ago the company earned



Department would recognize that the new world order is not falling into place here" by authorizing sales to Taiwan and Singapore of the Stinger missile, which the company produces. Japan's weapons orders include anti-missile systems in addition to jet fighters, and its leaders are cur-

rently weighing a U.S. offer of some costly Airborne Warning and Control Systems planes. Thailand is slated to get a squadron of U.S. F-16s, a German helicopter carrier, Italian-Brazilian ground-attack aircraft, Chinese frigates, French anti-missile sys-tems, and surplus U.S. tanks. Ma-laysia, Indonesia and Brunei are getting British training and fighter aircraft, and even the cash-starved

See ASIA, Page 4



DEATH STRIKES AT A SOUTH AFRICAN FUNERAL — A woman weeping as she discovered her brother's body in Alexandra Township near

Johannesburg after men opened fire on an Inkatha funeral procession. At least 30 have died in fighting in the past three days in nearby townships.

How Proliferation Might Make the World More Secure

By Joseph Fitchett International Herald Tribune

PARIS - Defying orthodoxy, a handful of strategists feel that the spread of nuclear weapons to more countries could enhance world stability. To argue that more nuclear weapons in more

hands offers more security sounds like a Dr. Strangelove-type parody of deterrence. But pro-ponents contend that the nuclear balance of terror - which was credited with helping avert hot war during the Cold War - can be a model for imposing political accommodation in conflicts that have festered until now in the developing As regional conflicts heat up because of the

superpowers' loosening control over their proteges, the appearance of nuclear weapons might mpose political accommodation in this strife by rendering a military outcome unthinkable.

governments' commitment to nonproliferation as a cornerstone of global peace in the dawning second nuclear age.

But the new nuclear politics have opened a

This contrarian logic runs counter to Western

PARIS - The domino effect of proliferation

could sway even the most determinedly nonnu-

Already Japan is causing apprehension among Western experts by taking steps to amass the world's largest stockpile of plutonium — the fissionable material of choice, which govern-

ments are trying to eliminate elsewhere in the

clear nations: Germany and Japan.

open debate, which would be liable to alarm public opinion by laying bare the dilemmas and

ain, France and Russia.

threats. So they agreed to express views candidly on condition of anonymity. Many officials quietly acquiesce in pessimism Bomb's Allure for Bonn and Tokyo

fundamental reassessment of strategic axioms, according to officials in the United States, Brit-

Like iconoclasts urging the apparently un-

thinkable, government officials are leery of an

Germans' anti-nuclear mind-set might shift, experts say, if they saw other countries going nuclear amid signs of eroding Western security

A German official privately offers this fore-

"By 2000, either we are comfortably part of a See DOMINO, Page 6

about proliferation, partly out of fatalism about the chances of rebottling the nuclear genie, partly because proliferation provides compelling arguments for nuclear hawks worried about keeping and modernizing their own arsenals.

A commonsense approach suggests that gov ernments should oppose any scenario promoting the spread of nuclear know-how and ambitions, because that presumably multiplies the nuclear

Yet proponents insist that it is realistic for Western governments, instead of treating nuclear newcomers as outlaws, to concentrate on giving them the tools of deterrence - in other words, help them use their weapons to avoid war. Unayowed publicly, this approach already ap-

plies toward India and Pakistan, a Bush administration official said, "in hope the nuclear standoff in the subcontinent convinces both to manage their relationship more constructively." Capping these weapons programs has replaced

the goal of preventing them. The diplomatic effort, a British official says, seeks mainly to

See NUCLEAR, Page 6

Armenians Raid Missile Base, Seeking Weaponry

4 Are Killed in Clash As Fighting Intensifies Over Disputed Enclave

> By Michael Dobbs Washington Post Service

MOSCOW - Armenian militants searching for heavy weapons attacked a missile base belonging to the former Soviet Army on Monday during a Iresh wave of violent incidents across the ethnically mixed Caucasus region. Tass reported that one soldier and three

Armenians were killed during the incident, which reflected the increasing ferocity of the conflict around the disputed enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh. Armenian officials said that the assailants

were Karabakh villagers who wanted to defend the largely Armenian-inhabited region from

attack by Azerbaijan.

The attackers initially seized hostages, including the base commander, but later released

them. No weapons were seized.

There have been reports that Azerbaijani forces have sought to buy or steal large quantities of weapons from military bases of the post-Soviet Commonwealth of Independent States. Each side has accused the former Soviet Army of clandestinely supplying weapons to its enc-

my.
Commonwealth defense officials insist that all nuclear weapons have been removed from the region, which has been the focal point of the most serious ethnic disturbances to erupt in the former Soviet Union. At least 2,000 people are believed to have been killed during the past four years of guerrilla warfare between Christian Armenia and Muslim Azerbaijan over Nagorno-Karabakh.

Even so, there are still large quantities of sophisticated weapons stockpiled at military bases throughout the region.

The base at Artik, inside Armenia 25 kilometers (15 miles) from the Turkish border, includes anti-aircraft missiles that could be used to shoot down the MI-24 combat helicopters that have recently been used by both sides.

In the neighboring republic of Georgia, a bomb explosion in the western town of Zugdidi killed three policemen. Zugdidi is regarded as the political stronghold of the overthrown Georgian president, Zviad K. Gamsakhurdia, who fled the capital of Tbilisi in January following an armed insurrection.

The explosion occurred two days after the former Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. She-vardnadze, returned to his native Georgia with the declared aim of helping to rebuild its econo-Shevardnadze, who served as the re-

See ASSAULT, Page 6

Israel Bids a Simple Farewell to Menachem Begin



The body of former Prime Minister Menachem Begin being lowered into the grave Monday on the Mount of Olives.

By Clyde Haberman

New York Times Service
JERUSALEM — With old comrades and their children singing a militant Zionist anthem at his graveside, former Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel was buried Monday in the rocky soil of the Mount of Olives, overlooking this city of troubles and dreams.

It was, at his own request, an unadorned farewell. Mr. Begin,

The long and lonely struggle of a Zionist warrior. Page 2.

who died 13 hours earlier, was buried before the sun faded in accordance with lewish tradition.

There were no eulogies, only some prayers, a few tears and many recollections from the powerful and the ordinary about his underground struggles for a Jewish homeland and his turbulent years as prime minister from 1977 to

They spoke of the heights that he had reached in helping forge the state of Israel and in signing a peace treaty with Egypt years later, but also the depths of despair to which he sank as he presided over his country's widely condemned war in Lebanon a decade ago. Their tributes in conversations

and interviews were echoed else-In Washington, President George Bush cited Mr. Begin's

See BEGIN, Page 2

Clinton and Tsongas: Heretics?

Each, in His Own Way, Violates Democrats' Doctrine

By Steven Mufson

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — One leading presidential candidate says, "We must move beyond the old Democratic theory that says we can just tax and spend our way out of every problem we face."

The other leading candidate asserts that his program is "pro-business — aggressively so."

They sound like Republicans, but these are words

from the mouths of the two Democratic front-runners, Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas and former Senator Paul E. Tsongas of Massachusetts. The two candidates have built economic platforms with attacks on Democratic as well as Republican orthodoxy.

Those platforms will be tested in Tuesday's bloc of presidential primary elections. Mr. Clinton is expected to be the overall winner on "Super Tuesday," with seven of 11 contests in Southern or border states. The Democratic field, meanwhile, was cut to three

on Monday when Senator Tom Harkin of lowa quit the race, four days after Senator Bob Kerrey of Nebraska dropped out, leaving only Mr. Clinton, Mr. Tsongas and former Governor Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown of California.

Mr. Clinton and Mr. Tsongas have continued the redefinition of the Democratic Party that began under Jimmy Carter. They have cast aside the old dividing lines of liberal versus conservative, government versus business, labor versus management and federal government versus state government.

Instead, they form part of a widening consensus that economic growth is the best social program, that government spending should be tilted toward investment in the future rather than income support and that free trade, not protectionism, best serves the economy.

"You cannot redistribute wealth that is never creat-See POLITICS, Page 4

Business Pessimism Grows in Japan

By James Sterngold
New York Times Service

TOKYO - A series of unexpectedly bleak indicators is signaling the end of Japan's five-year economic boom, causing business leaders and politicians to plead for action to avoid a severe recession. A survey by the Bank of Japan

released last week showed that business confidence was at its low-

est in nearly four and a half years. Based on the government's early estimates, economists are projecting that industrial production will

Capital investment by manufacturers in the fiscal year beginning April 1 is projected to tumble near-

ly 11 percent, the worst decline since 1977.

Corporate profits are plummet-ing, consumer demand is slack and the flood of money Japanese investors sent overseas in recent years, particularly to the United States, is

drying up. Bad as the statistics may sound,

decline 4 percent in the first three this is expected to be a different months of this year, the steepest kind of slump than the one the drop since the recession of 1975.

United States has suffered.

Corporate Japan used much of the profits it carned during the boom to build more efficient plants, move some production overseas and upgrade the quality of its goods

As a result, Japanese industry multiplied its ability to compete, creating an advantage that is un-

See JAPAN, Page 13

With 2001 Almost Here, a Visionary Sets His Sights on Mars

By Steve Coll Washington Post Service

COLOMBO - At 74, suffering from post-polio syndrome, the science fiction writer Arthur C. Clarke has evolved into an oblong form, lanky and slightly bent, with tortoise-shell glasses that seem to make his eyes swell. Shuffling from behind his desk in a patterned sarong and cotton shirt, he is eager to explain how he has been passing this period of semiretirement on a tropical island where he has lived for several decades. He has taken up gardening.

Gardening on Mars. "So what I've been doing, I've been sort of setting the computer to map Mars and showing Mars as it will be when we've worked on it," he says, passing out strange colored photographs as if they were snaps of his grandchildren. "There is the caldera of Mount Olympus after we've finished with it. There it is,

we've planted some crops on it. There's a view from the summit when we've planted pine trees. And here it is, 1,000 years hence, when we've put an ocean

"Actually, I could spend a lifetime with the universe and explore like this. You can change every imaginable parameter - atmosphere, color, anything you think. We've been working on it for months, and we're still finding new images."

The "we" in Mr. Clarke's usage shifts in meaning from sentence to sentence. Sometimes it refers to the small team of Sri Lankan secretaries and science writers who attend his office in a quiet, residential corner of Colombo. At other times he is talking of humankind, on whose behalf he has conjured daring images of the future for the past five decades.

In 1946, Mr. Clarke published a seminal paper in Wireless World speculating about what he called "rocket stations" that might provide "worldwide

radio coverage" by bouncing beams off fixed satel-lites orbiting Earth. It was one of the first popular Mr. Clarke frowns at the notion that the industrialimaginings of the communications satellite and the global village of instant information it might produce. Later, he wrote with Stanley Kubrick a screenplay based on his short story "Sentine of Eternity." The film was "2001: A Space Odyssey," and its paranoid, murderous computer HAL became the symbol of a generation's anxious relationship with accelerating technology.

And now Mars. What's going to happen there?
"Everything," he says insistently, unfolding a map of
the planet. "Mars is the next frontier, what the Old West was, what America was 500 years ago. It's been 500 years since Columbus. It's time to strike out anew. There's a big argument at the moment. The moon is closer, and we've got to go back there sometime. But whether it will ever be settled on a large scale is a question. But Mars, there's no doubt

Mr. Clarke frowns at the notion that the industrialized world may have overextended itself, or that the as a brief, fanciful burst of manned voyage to the heavens.

The characteristic of human nature, and perhaps our simian family group, is curiosity and exploration. When we stop doing that, we won't be human anymore," he replies. "You say there's been a decline, well, I've seen far more happen in my lifetime than I ever dreamed. And the momentary plateau now, well, many of our problems on Earth can only be solved by space technology.

"When we get out of the present sort of slump and confusion, well, I mean the next step is space. It's

Thus the need for gardening on Mars, which he See MARS, Page 4

Kiosk

Germans Foil Bid to Sell Uranium

MUNICH (AP) - Two Soviet emigres have been arrested for trying to sell 1.2 kilograms of slightly enriched uranium in southern Germany, the Bavarian state police said Monday.

The two were seized Thursday at a highway parking area near the Bavarian city of Augsburg as they tried to sell the substance for 1,9 million Deutsche marks (\$1.1 million), the police said. Experts said the amount and low enrichment of the uramum would have made it unsuitable for atomic weapons.

General News

Angry Israeli officials consider saying "thanks but no thanks" to U.S. loan aid. Page 3.

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animals fornicating with humans."

He complains that exercisers jog in the

streets "practically naked like animals"

and that women look at men straight in

the eye "without shame and without veil

to cover them." He says America is in

decline because it is a "nation of beasts

who formicate and eat rotten food," add-

ing that he prays to God to destroy the United States "the same way he de-

Tapes like these are avidly consumed

by tens of thousands of militants. But in

the judgment of numerous Sandis and

foreign diplomats, the radical fringe is

the working class, where anti-establish-

ment sentiment might be expected to

take root, is basically imported from Asia and the poor countries of the Middle

Most Saudis — there are 8 million to 11 million — belong to the middle and

upper classes, enjoying a level of comfort that does not tend to breed revolutionary

fervor. Even Saudi women, who have

reason to be angry with a system that severely restricts their access to jobs, edn-

A major reason is that in Saudi Arabia

New York Times Service RIYADH - In specialized Islamic cassette shops across this country, a twobour tape that rails against the Saudi government has become the latest hit of the subversive Islamic materials making the rounds in Saudi Arabia.

"Royal family princes are not owed allegiance except if they follow the rules of Islam," the unidentified speaker declares, opening the tape's assault on the Saudi ruling family. The tape goes on to attack the senior religious leaders allied with the monarchy; the United States, which is described as an atheist enemy of Islam: and, most of all, the growing number of middle- and upper-class Saudis who have turned away from religion and toward a secular, Western-oriented way

The recorded message, called "The Supergun," is perhaps the sharpest illustration of a yearlong confrontation between an increasingly outspoken group of Mus-lim clergymen who have challenged the ruling establishment of Saudi Arabia.

This confrontation is of great importance to the future of a kingdom that sits on the world's largest pool of oil, a king-dom that ranks as the West's most prized ally and friend in the Middle East today. But even though the verbal battle is sharp, the consensus here is that the fundamentalists will not win

After Saudi Arabia emerged relatively

unscathed from the Gulf War, its government decided that it could best ensure unscathed from the Gulf War, its government decided that it could best ensure unscathed from the Gulf War, its government decided that it could best ensure unscathed from the Gulf War, its government decided that it could best ensure unscathed from the Gulf War, its government decided that it could best ensure unscathed from the Gulf War, its government decided that it could best ensure unscathed from the Gulf War, its government decided that it could best ensure unscathed from the Gulf War, its government decided that it could best ensure unscathed from the Gulf War, its government decided that it could best ensure unscathed from the Gulf War, its government decided that it could best ensure unscathed from the Gulf War, its government decided that it could be the father its governmen continued prosperity by looking outward, modernizing the nation's laws, and expanding personal and institutional freedoms. This change from a tradition of conservativism in foreign and domestic policies has brought a backlash from the radical clergymen and their young

The fundamentalists' campaign is actively opposed by many of the secular Saudis, who are continuing to demand more liberalization. In the middle stands the one power that has for 60 years been the arbiter of consensus here — the House of Saud, headed by King Fahd.

Until just a year ago, the Saudi govern-ment largely ignored the religious radi-calism, considering it a minor problem. Today, it appears to be moving swiftly to contain it by calling on the traditional religious leaders to rein in the radicals, and by calling fundamentalist leaders in for questioning and depriving them of their pulpits in mosques.

Officials here say the new Consultative Council announced by King Fahd last Sunday will expand public participation in government. The council's 60 members, who will be chosen by the king over the next six months, are expected to be figures from academia, business, and the friendly religious elite, not the funda-

Ignoring fundamentalist objections, the council is expected to reinforce poli-

panding the margin of operations for a booming private sector.

"There is no self-doubt here," a senior diplomat said of the government's policy. To oppose it, the fundamentalists have only their invective, but it is not an insig-

nificant weapon when circulated on mass-produced recordings that are distributed free on streetcorners or at nominal cost in the small Islamic shops.

"The Supergum," named after the Iraqi stroyed Russia." project to build an artillery piece with a range of hundreds of miles, zeroes in on corruption, mismanagement, and theft of the public treasury as the main problems of the country. The personal behavior of some of our

rulers is so scandalous that it is the subject of books and articles abroad which are damaging our reputation," it says.

"Look at how senior officials and ministers have stayed in their jobs for de-

cades, as if this nation is devoid of qualified men," the speaker says. "Look at their friendship with atheist nations which they consult in all affairs as their Information Ministry bans any newspaper or magazine that attacks America." Another tape, popular for more than two years, is "America as I Saw It," by a famed preacher named Ayid Qorni. The hourlong tape describes the United States as a thoroughly atheistic nation in

cation, property ownership, and their freedom to travel, are quiescent. "Over here, conservatives means people who do not want to rock the boat, and that's the great majority of the Saudis," which men marry other men, where sons and daughters abandon their parents to said a diplomat who spoke on condition

of anonymity. "The house of Sand may have termites, but it is not too late to call in exterminators.

Saudis and foreign diplomats here say that what underlies this judgment is a vast change over the past 18 months, a product of Saudi Arabia's unprecedented opening to the West after the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in August 1990, and of an oil boom, now in its 19th year, that has finally tipped the balance of Saudi socicty to people with money, education and a Western orientation.

Liberal, educated Sandis constitute virtually the entire middle class, but also a substantial number of the estimated 6,000 to 7,000 in the Sandi royal family, and it is these people who have been accommodated by the government's major initiatives after the Gulf crisis.

In foreign policy, the Saudi leaders proudly proclaim their alliance with the West, ignoring the fundamentalists' con-dermations of Westerners as the "new Crusaders fighting Islam." The government has strongly supported the Middle Fast peace talks.

On the domestic front, the new Consultative Council is to serve at the king's pleasure, and bears no resemblance to a Western-style democratic body. But it is supposed to review laws and government policies and is empowered to recommend that the king reject those that are found lacking. The council will give a powerful new forum to the Wester

Begin's Long, Lonely Struggle: 'Fate Has Not Pampered Me'

By Richard M. Weintraub

Menachem Begin, 78, was among the last of a generation of post-World War II figures in Israel whose lives spanned both the Jewish nationalist movement and leadership of the nation over its first four

Mr. Begin had spent the last eight years as virtually a recluse, never recovering emotionally from the death of his wife, Aliza, in 1983, which was viewed as having prompted his retirement as prime minister that year. Mr. Begin was seen in public.

Like his life in retirement, Mr. Begin's climb to power in his younger years amounted to a lengthy and sometimes lonely struggle. Until he assumed the prime minister's job in 1977, he was always on the outside looking in - as dissident from the mainstream of the Zionist movement, as militant underground fighter against British rule in Palestine during the 1940s and, for three decades, as leader of the opposition in

Yet, within months of moving into the prime minister's office, Mr. Begin presided over an event none of his predecessors could have imagined, the arrival of the leader of a major Arab state in Jerusalem, President Anwar Sadat of Egypt.

It was an emotional and historical high point. After years of operating from the periphery of established power, he soon found himself at Camp David with Mr. Sadat and President Jimmy Carter, dramatically redirecting the history of the Middle East. The Camp David accords reached between Egypt and Israel in 1978 would later add Mr. Begin to the ranks of Nobel Peace Prize winners.

But once the peace with Egypt was cemented — a task that took months — Mr. Begin became embroiled in continuing international controversy over the future of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, a key issue blocking the current peace talks between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

It was the course steered by Mr. Begin that brought periods of extreme tension to the U.S.-Israeli relationship and still severely tests the ties of large segments of American Jewry to Israel.

He was born in Brest-Litovsk - now the city of Hebrew school for his early education, went to a Polish high school and then studied law at Warsaw

University Although much was made of Mr. Begin's fundamentalist views because of his political links to Israel's religious parties and his own beliefs in Israel's historical right to all of ancient Palestine, he does not appear to have been firmly rooted in religious orthodoxy

Rather, his was a nationalist orthodoxy, unhindered by the attachments to socialism and the idealistic romanticism that characterized the mainstream Zion-

that led to his imprisonment in the Soviet Union when he and his new wife, Aliza, fled to Vilnius as the Nazis overran Poland in 1939. During his imprisonment, Aliza and other of his close friends managed to make their way to Palestine.

tine. By this time, his parents and a brother had died at beard, changing residences, adopting different the hands of Hitler's forces. These searing experiences combined with his mili-tant Zionism to forge a bedrock belief that the only

way Jews would get a national homeland was by bold strike and force of arms. The word "concession" did not seem to be a part of

Mr. Begin's vocabulary.
In the winter of 1940, Mr. Begin was sentenced to

right years in a Soviet labor camp for the profession of Jabo-Poland in organizing Betar, the youth wing of Jabo-tinsky's Zionist party. But he was released a little over tinsky's Zionist party. But he was released a little over tinsky's Zionist party. But he was released a little over tinsky's Zionist party. But he was released a little over tinsky's Zionist party. But he was released a little over tinsky's Zionist party. But he was released a little over tinsky's Zionist party. But he was released a little over tinsky's Zionist party. But he was released a little over tinsky's Zionist party. But he was released a little over turbulent history of the period. To many Palestinians,



Brest in Belarus. Young Menachem attended a Zionist President Jimmy Carter applauding as Menachem Begin embraced Anwar Sadat after the Camp David agreements were signed on Sept. 17, 1978.

General Wladyslaw Anders, and within months was in Palestine, where the force was sent for training. Once there, Mr. Begin promptly joined the Jewish

He quickly emerged at the head of the Irgun Zvai Learni, or National Military Organization, the fighting wing of Jabotinsky's Zionist movement that quickly was labeled a terrorist organization by the British

and by other Jews. Whatever else may be said of it, the Irgun showed ist movements and eventually emerged in the Labor no hesitation in challenging British authority. Bases Party governments that ruled Israel for its first three decades as a modern state.

It was this militant Zionism and anti-Communism of the King David Hotel, which housed the British administration in Palestine, at the cost of a hundred lives, both British and Jewish, and also the hanging of two British soldiers in retaliation for the

execution of members of the Irgun. Mr. Begin became a man with a very high price on Mr. Begin was eventually freed and went to Pales- his head. For years he lived underground, growing a

> The Irgun also took the initiative in clashes between the intertwined Arab and Jewish communities. Where the mainstream Zionists adopted a policy of armed self-defense - a passive stance reacting to attacks the Irgun went on the offensive, both retaliating and

The deaths of some 200 Arab men, women and

Mr. Begin joined the Polish exile army formed by effort to justify the ongoing armed struggle against the basis. Tensions with Syria increased both over Leba-

Mr. Begin was unapologetic, defending the Irgun's tactics as the catalyst that ultimately forced the British to leave Palestine.

"Whoever has followed my story knows that fate has not pampered me," Mr. Begin wrote. "From my earliest youth I have known hunger and been ac-quainted with sorrow. And often death has brooded over me, both in the homeland and on alien soil."

"But for such things I have never wept," he added. "Sometimes, as our revolt against the oppressor taught us, it is essential that blood should take the place of

His years in political opposition began with the formation of the Herut Party after independence. For all those years, when he and his party often were

mocked as a fringe group, he did not modify his principles for political expediency.

Through it all, he developed a reputation as a fierce parliamentary debater, weaving Yiddish jokes into impassioned arguments, cutting through obfuscation, charming with self-deprecation, always injecting an

awesome sense of Jewish history into his case. Only once before he became prime minister was he brought into an Israeli government. Just before the start of the 1967 Middle East war he was made nister without portfolio in what was intended as a national unity government. He resigned three years later to protest Israel's acceptance of a U.S. proposal that called for withdrawal from the occupied

territories. During Mr. Begin's term as prime minister, a surge of Palestinian guerrilla raids and shelling from south-ern Lebanon kept Israeli forces engaged on a daily

(Continued from page 1).

"very courageous, foresighted role" in negotiating with President Anwar Sadat of Egypt in the late 1970s

to produce Israel's only peace treaty with an Arab country. The Israeli leader shared the 1978 Nobel

There was perhaps an element of politics in Mr.

many parliament members - stood shoulder to shoul-

der with simple people who wanted to say good-bye to

It could not be said that it was a particularly

emotional funeral. Mr. Begin, who was 78, had been in

a man they described, again and again, as special.

Peace Prize with Mr. Sadat.

non and over Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights, captured in the 1967 war.

In July 1981, Israeli warplanes devastated Iraq's nuclear plants in Baghdad after the government said it had evidence that Iraq was building a nuclear weapon.

The turmoil on the borders was accompanied by trouble at home. Inflation continued unabated, and the cabinet suffered two major defections - Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, Mr. Begin suffered first a minor stroke and then a heart attack. Yet, time and again he turned

aside no-confidence motions with ease, and public opinion polls showed him easily in command. For all the drama and conflict of Mr. Begin's first years in power, 1982 provided even more.

The final withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Sinai was accompanied by scenes of Israeli troops dragging Israeli Jews from the last settlements in occupied Egyptian territory. Mr. Begin proved as firm in keeping an agreement once made as he had been tough in reaching the accord.

Then, within weeks of leaving Sinai, Israeli troops invaded Lebanon. The Israelis moved rapidly, straight for Beirut, laying siege to the city and in the process delivering a devastating blow to Syrian forces in the Bekaa Valley and to the Syrian Air Force.

Israel's overwhelming defeat of Syrian forces fundamentally changed the dynamics of power relationships in the Middle East, removing, with perhaps unfore-seen consequences, the perception of Israel as a beleaguered nation.

Perhaps in Mr. Begin's mind, it was the greatest legacy this ultimate survivor could leave.

Any U.S. Boarding of Korean Ships Would Be Piracy, Iranian Press Says

NICOSIA — Any U.S. attempt to stop and search North Korean ships for Scud missiles would be "an outright act of international piracy," Iran's news agency said Monday, quoting Iranian newspa-

The papers were reacting to re-ports that Washington is consider-

DEATH NOTICE

Doctor Jean DAX, her husband, Christine B. di Helmonte, her daughter, announce with great sadness the death of OLGA DAX, née DAVYDOFF

on March 6 1992
A service will be held at the
Russian Cathedral, rue Daru
on Saturday March 14 at 5 p.m.
57, Avenue Georges Mandel, 75116 Paris

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In Washington, the White House spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, said the United States would continue to monitor the situation, but he refused to say whether the vessels would be boarded.

"We continue to monitor the his comments on the ship believed to be closest to its destination. "But there has been no action taken and we wouldn't speculate on any."

The Tehran government has not reacted officially to the reports. But the pro-government Tehran Times, may be heading for the Iranian port quoted by the official press agency, of Bandar Abbas at the mouth of IRNA, in a report received in Cyprus, said the North Korean ships had violated no international law.

The Israeli health minister, Ehud

"In light of the steady fall in Omert, has urged the United States George Bush's popularity, he might to prevent delivery of the missiles, ion by engaging in an international strike anywhere in Israel. adventure," the English-language paper added.

The hard-line Jomhoori Islami would breach North Korea's soverdaily, calling for international ac- eignty.

ing intercepting two North Korean ships that U.S. officials say are carrying Scud-C missiles for Iran and tal to international peace and secutal to international peace and security and will lead to crisis and chaos

> Diplomats based in the Gulf said Monday that U.S. warships were ing of land for peace paid great service to the peace tracking the North Korean freight-

"Their progress is being closely watched — the U.S. Navy knows ship," Mr. Fitzwater said, focusing exactly where they are and could get to them easily to carry out any operation required," a Western diplomat said. "But nothing has happened yet and no decision has been made.'

Diplomats said the ships, which

be tempted to attract public opin- which he said would enable Syria to Tehran radio said in a commentary that any U.S. interception

But thousands of Israelis gathered at the funeral home, pushing and surging against phalanxes of over-taxed police officers for a final look at one of the nation's titans, now a slight figure borne on a stretcher and shrouded in a black and white prayer shawl. From the funeral home, the body was taken in a

procession, through Arab neighborhoods in East Jerusalem, to the Mount of Olives, where the world's oldest Jewish cemetery sprawls across a slope.

Knots of Palestinians watched silently as the blue

van carrying the body passed them, followed by streams of buses filled with mourners. Security along the route was intense, and there were no reported Former President Jimmy Carter, who brokered that peace treaty at his Camp David retreat, also paid tribute to Mr. Begin on Monday, calling him a man of intense brilliance." So did Egypt, whose foreign minister, Amr Moussa, said that the Israeli's "understanding of Israel, was no hero in these Arab neighborhoods through which he made his final journey. through which he made his final journey.

On the Mount of Olives, he was carried to his grave

by former comrades in the guerrilla movement, Irgun Zvai Leumi.

His son and political heir. Zeev Binyamin Begin, recited the Kaddish, the Jewish prayer for the dead. Then, Menachem Begin found his final resting place alongside his wife, Aliza, whose death in 1982 broke his heart and his spirit.

Moussa's remarks, for it underscored the no-compro-mise territorial position of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir in the present Middle East peace process. But in Israel this was not a day for politics as the country's leadership from Mr. Shamir on down — opposition figures, military chiefs, senior judges and At that point, the service turned from a traditional Jewish funeral into a Zionist wake. The younger Mr. Begin, Prime Minister Shamir and dozens of other old warriors and their offspring left bearded rabbis silent as they broke into the anthem of Betar, the Zionist Revisionists' Youth Movement that Mr. Begin had poor health for a long time. He had been a virtual recluse since leaving office nine years ago, rarely seen joined in Poland at 15.

"From the pit of rot and dust, through blood and sweat, a race will rise, proud and generous and relentless," they sang.

in public and even more infrequently quoted. After suffering a heart attack last week, his end came as no As the sun set and the family and dignitaries left, several hundred people —old, young, men, women pushed past police officers to hurl themselves onto the gentle mound of Mr. Begin's grave. Many had been waiting for hours, and they seemed unable to control themselves at this point. They kissed the grave, and placed stones on it. Some read psalms.

WORLD BRIEFS

Turkish Jets Mount a 2d Offensive Against Iraqi Kurds, Aiming at Bases ⁸

ANKARA (Combined Dispatches) — Turkish warplanes staged their second air strike this month in northern traq on Monday, seeking to wipe out Turkish Kurdish guerrilla bases, Turkish officials said.

The planes bombarded two Kurdish Labor Party camps, which have a total of 34 tents, and which are located nine kilometers (five miles) from the Turkish border, according to an announcement from the regional governor's office in Diyarbakir. There were no civilian dwellings in the larget area and no civilians were reported to be harmed in the raid. A similar raid was carried out March 1 against a base near Hakhnik in northern Iraq, 10 kilometers from the Turkish border.

The two raids appeared aimed at crippling the guerrillas' ability to mount a spring offensive planned to coincide with the Kurdish New Year

According to the announcement Monday, that the hourlong air strike was carried out in retaliation for an attack against Turkish reconnaissance planes in the same area on Saturday. The planes, flying over northern Iraq, were fired upon from the ground, it said, without saying whether any aircraft were hit.

Mulroney Calls U.S. Protectionist

OTTAWA (Reuters) - Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, angered by U.S. government decisions to place duties on Canadian exports of cars and lumber, has lashed out at U.S. trade protectionism and suggested that the North American Free Trade Agreement linking Canada, the United States and Mexico may not be completed this year.

Mr. Mulroney said, "If you told me that some timpot dictator in some timy little country somewhere was engaging in this kind of harassment, I'd say 'So what else is new?' But for the United States, this is most

On Friday, the U.S. Department of Commerce ruled that Canada was subsidizing softwood lumber exports to the United States. Mr. Mulroney earlier accused U.S. Customs officials of low-level politics for determinations. ing that Honda Civics built in Canada did not meet content rules for cars

Gotti Heard of Plot Late, Lawyer Says

NEW YORK (Renters) — The lawyer for John Gotti, a reputed mobboss, suggested Monday that Mr. Gotti was one of the last to learn about a plot to assassinate Paul Castellano, a Mafia godfather, in 1985.

On the third day of cross-examination of the star prosecution witness, Salvatore Gravano, Mr. Gotti's lawyer listed 20 reputed mobsters he said them of the murder conspirates before Mr. Gotti did Mr. Kriene-

knew of the murder conspiracy before Mr. Gotti did. Mr. Krieger suggested that Mr. Gotti was not part of the plot until the night before the slaying, when Mr. Gravano, Mr. Gotti and about 10 others met in Mr. Gravano's office. The Castellano assassination paved the way for Mr. Gotti's takeover of the powerful Gambino crime family, prosecutors said. In his testimony last week, Mr. Gravano, who was Mr. Gotti's top aide, said he was told that Mr. Gotti knew of the plot from the outset.

4 Stolen Louvre Paintings Found

PARIS (AP) — The police have recovered four oil paintings from the 16th and 17th centuries that were stolen from the Louvre Museum in separate thefts between 1979 and 1982. Officials said all were in good

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The police art theft unit said Monday that two businessmen, Jean-Claude Mugnaioni, 52, and Fernand Bury, 49, had been arrested for possession of stolen goods. A search for the thieves continues, the police

Experts said it was difficult to set a value on the works, which were: "The Card Players," by the Le Nain brothers, "Amphibious Animals," by Jan van Kessel; "St. Christopher," by Hieronymus Bosch, and a adscape by Adriaen Brouwer.

Correction

An article in the March 9 editions about trade with Japan incorrectly dentified the world's leading exporter country. Since 1991 it has been the

TRAVEL UPDATE

U.S. Expects Sporadic Cholera Cases

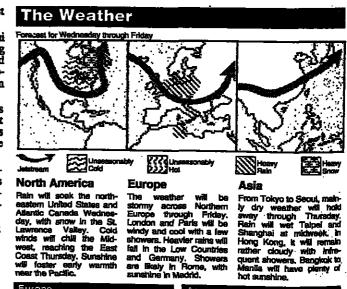
LOS ANGELES (AP) — Although a cholera epidemic in Latin America is unlikely to spread to the United States, health officials expect sporadic outbreaks of the disease borne by travelers, immigrants and imported food. "We expect some cases because of people traveling in and out of epidemic areas," said an epidemiologist at the national Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta.

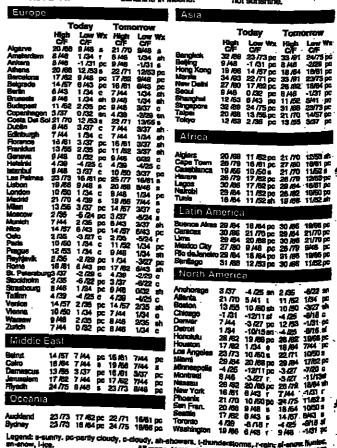
The latest U.S. outbreak began Feb. 14, when at least 76 persons to Los Angeles that had a stopover in Lima. Investigators said last week that seafood salad taken aboard in Lima was the most likely cause of the

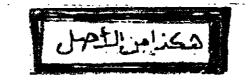
outbreak. The Peruvian government has denied the claim. The Queen Mary and the Spruce Goose, tourist attractions in Long Beach, California, will be closed because they are no longer profitable.

the Walt Disney Company said. The Queen Mary came from the golden age of ocean liners. The Spruce Goose was an all-wood plane built by Howard Hughes that only flew once, in 1947. (UPI)
Cathay Pacific Airways and Vietnam Airlines will introduce two additional weekly services between Hong Kong and Ho Chi Minh City

from April 1, bringing the number of services to six a week. (Reuters)







BEGIN: Israelis Bid Farewell to a Prime Minister

RLD BRIEFS

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med Dispassins) — Turkish warpians of morning actions I rangen Monday, water deat two Kurdish Labor Pany annually which are located nine kilometers (five actions as a manufacture of the second of th seared timed to coincide with the Kinda k

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AVEL UPDATE

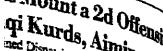
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Bitter on U.S. Loan Aid, Israelis Weigh the 'Thanks but No Thanks' Response By Clyde Haberman New York Times Service JERUSALEM — Israeli government leaders have strongly suggested in a series of recent statements that they are ready to abandon their request for United States loan guarantees in the face of American demands that they stop build-

ing Jewish settlements in occupied territories. A growing number of senior officials have 'actively urged the government to withdraw its aid request, which involves \$10 billion in loan guarantees to help resettle hundreds of thousands of new immigrants from the former Sovi-

The most recent such advice came from Housing Minister Ariel Sharon, the driving force behind a boom in settlement construction that has taken place over the last two years.

"I would give up on the matter," said Mr. Sharon, who strengthened his political position last week as the governing Likud party picked its candidates for June parliamentary elections.

"I would announce, Thank you very much," he told a group of high-school students on Friday, "and make a very big effort to raise these funds from other sources."

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir sounded a similar note with a warning that Israel would not allow Washington to tell it what to do, either in this case or in the Middle East peace talks, which ended another inconclusive round in Washington last week.

"I think almost all the political factions in Israel would not accept a situation in which the American administration would dictate our policy, whether about settlements today or

about other territorial issues tomorrow," he told the army radio.

Mr. Shamir's advisers say he still wants the loan guarantees, and believes that a compromise can somehow be worked out despite the unbending insistence of Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d that settlement-building must first come to an end. But senior officials acknowledge that they have essentially given up hope of receiving the aid, certainly until after

the June 23 elections here. In a further sign that the Israeli government was ready to pass up the assistance, its ambas-sador to the United States, Zalman Shoval, said in Washington that if there were "tough condi-tions" in a compromise bill being worked on in Congress, it was possible that Israel would "have to reassess its request."

The Israeli government's mistrust of Mr. Baker has deepened in the last few days.

It follows press reports - denied by Mr. Baker's office - that he discussed with senators the possibility of cutting Israel's regular economic aid of \$1.2 billion a year if it does not freeze settlements, and that he used a vulgar Anglo-Saxon verb in talking about American Jews with Bush campaign advisers.

The obscenity was reported on Friday in a column written for The New York Post by former Mayor Edward I. Koch of New York

Although the report was dismissed as "garbage" by Mr. Baker's spokeswoman, Margaret D. Tutwiler, it was carried on Sunday in all Israeli newspapers. One of the more sober dailies, Ha'aretz, splashed the supposed remarks,

in English and uncensored, across the top of scribed the guarantees as crucial if Israel is to

Another newspaper, Ma'ariv, said in an edi-torial that whether or not the Koch report was accurate. "those who claim that the man cannot serve as an honest broker in the Israeli-Arab conflict will use this as proof."

Israel has sought the loan guarantees so that it can borrow money from private banks at more favorable interest rates than it would normally get. The United States is not being asked to lend the money itself but rather to act as a guarantor. In that position, it would proba-bly be required under the law to set aside several hundred million dollars to be used in the event - an improbable event, Jerusalem officials say - of an Israeli default.

For months, government officials have de-

absorb the new immigrants successfully. But there has recently been a change in their tone.

Finance Minister Yitzhak Modai bas switched from calling the guarantees indispensable to saying Israel has enough foreign reserves to get by without them into 1993.

Senior officials accuse Mr. Baker of interfering in their domestic politics. They charge him with seeking to create a climate that would enhance the opposition Labor Party's chances for electoral victory in June.

Labor is calling for the settlement freeze that Washington wants. The Likud view is that the Americans are hinting to Israeli voters that all they have to do is get rid of Mr. Shamir and they will get the loan guarantees.



STANDING TALL IN SENEGAL - General Colin L. Powell, U.S. chief of staff, right, reviewing Senegalese troops on Monday during a two-day visit. He was accompanied by General Mansour Seck. The troops fought with allied forces in the Gulf.

Colombia's Leftist Rebels Grow Bolder Casualty Toll Grows as Rightist Death Squads Retaliate Against Civilians

By Douglas Farah

Washington Past Service
BARRANCABERMEJA, Colombia - When Marxist guerrillas recently carried out their most spectacular attack in this petroleum refining center, blowing up three main oil pipelines, human rights campaigners and union lead-ers predicted the kind of retaliation that would follow.

"Those who suffer the consequences will be civilians, not the guerrillas," said Jorge Gomez Lizarazo, president of the Regional Committee for the Defense of Human Rights, the day after the pipeline blasts. "Human-rights leaders or union workers will be killed."

The next night, the rightist paramilitary group called the Ariel Otero Command gunned down five union workers in retaliation. A crudely typed communiqué passed around the city days earlier had warned that the group would kill three union workers for every attack on the pipelines.

Barrancabermeja, a sweltering, tropical city of 180,000 on the banks of the Magdalena River, is

gold industries, and the epicenter of the nation's rising tide of politi-

cal violence. The cycle of bombings, killings and retaliations, rooted in decades of conflict, demonstrates the difficulties in reaching a negotiated set-tlement to Colombia's guerrilla war, the longest in South America. Peace talks were due to resume this week in Mexico, after an interruption of three months. Previous talks

in Venezuela produced no results. Drug-related killings have virtually eclipsed the political violence in Colombia, though the two are at times interrelated. But the New York-based human rights group Americas Watch, in a report prepared last month, said Colombia, along with Peru, had higher rates of

there were 3,500 political killings in Colombia in 1991. "Hundreds of these deaths are attributable to the armed and security forces of Colombia," the report continued, "and the government agents participate in many others

indirectly by lending aid and com-

Because of this city's economic importance, the guerrillas have stepped up their strikes here. It is their strongest urban base of operations, and it is close to their rural strongholds in the Middle Magdalena Valley.

The attack on the pipelines was the first of its kind inside the city. The state oil company, Ecopetrol, estimated damage at \$1 million.

In response to the guerrilla actions, the paramilitary forces have conducted a series of high-profile killings of human rights workers and unionists. The paramilitary organizations, legal until three years ago, were formed by large land-holders in the Middle Magdalena Valley, in conjunction with the political murders than any other army, to combat the insurgents. country in the Americas. It said

> In 1991, according to Mr. Gomez's committee, there were 365 murders here, up from 246 the year before. In the first 63 days of this year, there have been 93 homicides. Impunity is the driving force in

all this violence," Mr. Gomez said. The absence of a functioning judicial system makes things chaotic. For all the murders last year, there

the center of Colombia's oil and fort to paramilitary groups that are gold industries, and the epicenter directly responsible." were only 11 arrests. That is a pathetic farce."

■ Opposition Gains at Polls Opposition parties appeared headed for victory in three of Colombia's four biggest cities on Sunday following municipal elections marred by scattered violence and low turnout, Reuters reported from Bozotá.

Millions of people ignored calls by President Cesar Gaviria Trujillo to repudiate widespread violence by voting in one of Latin America's

oldest democracies More than 15 million Colombians were eligible to choose some 12,000 mayors and councillors from among 90,000 candidates nationwide. But in the capital, local radio estimated that only 31 percent of the registered voters took

The governing Liberal Party will hold the important post of mayor of Bogota, according to projections based on exit polls by the private Caracol radio station. But opposition parties or alliances were projected to wrest city halls away from the Liberals in the second-biggest city, Medellin, and the fourth-biggest, Barranquilla, and to hold on to the third-biggest city, Cali.

China Signs the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty in London

Monday and pledged to help prevent the tance of nonprobleration." -spread of nuclear arms and work for nuclear disarmament.

Foreign Minister Qian Qichen handed the articles of accession to Prime Minister John Major and called the action "a major step in a process toward complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear

Mr. Major, speaking after accepting the articles as leader of treaty depository pow-

LONDON —China formally acceded to mensely important step" and added that the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty on the Gulf War had shown the "vital impor-

China, the last major nuclear power to become a signer, had come under increasing international pressure to join the treaty, which sets guidelines for the transfer of nuclear weapons technology.

Western countries, led by the United States, have expressed fears that China may have helped other nations, including Algeria, Pakistan and Iran, with nuclear weapons programs.

"China does not advocate, encourage or

engage in the proliferation of nuclear weapons," Mr. Qian said at the accession ceremony in Mr. Major's office at No. 10 Downing Street.

British officials said Mr. Qian also gave details of China's agreement to allow an all-party group of British members of Par-liament to visit China to study the human

Firmness on Hong Kong A senior Chinese official on Monday Kong before Beijing's takeover of the Brit-ish colony in 1997, The Associated Press reported from Hong Kong.

The official, Lu Ping, director of the Chinese State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, said in the southern Chinese city of Guangzhou that China's Communist government would not discuss with Britain the possibility of increasing the number of directly elected seats in Hong Kong's legislature.

On Tuesday, China will take another

around the democratization issue. Beijing will formally appoint 44 conservatives to an advisory body on Hong Kong affairs.

Known jokingly in the colony as the "Gang of 44." the advisers are made up mainly of business tycoons, conservative politicians and other pro-China sympa-

Hong Kong residents are wary that China might use the group to control the territory and form a shadow government in the run-up to 1997.

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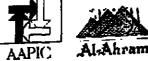


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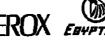
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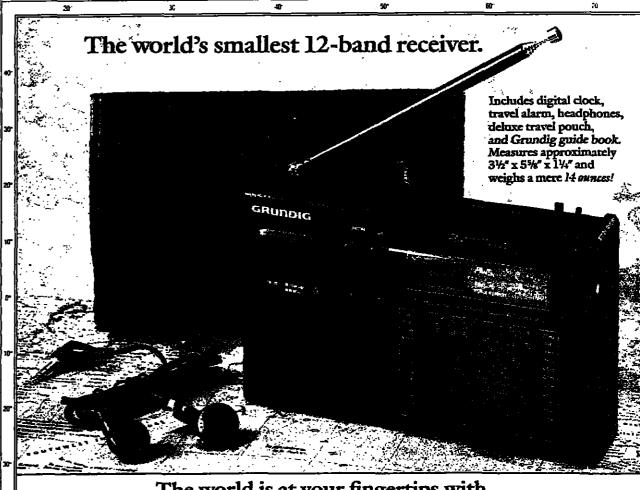








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By Paul F. Horvitz

WASHINGTON - Like New Hampshire, the Southern-dominated primaries on "Super Tuesday" are often pivotal in the race for a Hampshire offers media splash and maries so far. "Super Tuesday," with its 11 primaries and cancuses, the delegate

This Tuesday, however, the balable election year.

President George Bush is expected to win all the Republican prima-

Michigan on March 17 and be-

Mr. Bush said Monday that he expected to have "a good day" on Tuesday and asserted that he had been defeating Mr. Buchanan by presidential nomination. New. nearly 40 percentage points in pri-

"That used to be considered a landslide," he remarked. than 500 delegates to the party's On the Democratic side, Gover-

nor Bill Clinton of Arkansas may loting may settle very little in an not achieve the strongest possible unusually volatile and unpredict- momentum because it has been widely expected for months that Super Tuesday will be his big day. He is all but assured of victories in ries, but his conservative challeng- Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, er, Patrick J. Buchanan, is already Oklahoma and Texas - largely betalking loudly about carrying his cause he has attracted a multiracial graphically more diverse than the campaign to a "showdown" in following of blacks, Hispanic vot- rest of the South, is where Mr.

ers and middle-class whites. Mr. Tsongas hopes to attract enough Tsongas is not even on the ballot in upscale voters to break a possible

The Arkansas governor also should do well in the Hawaii and da has 148 delegates, the second-Missonri cancuses, although support in Missouri for an uncommitted slate may materialize.

Together, these states have more

national convention up for grabs, and Texas alone has 196 delegates. Mr. Clinton's major rival, former Senator Paul E. Tsongas, will handily win his home state of Massachusetts and appears strong in Rhode Island. These states account for 116

Florida, because it is demographically more diverse than the

challenger forward. The withdrawal Monday of Senator Tom Harkin of Iowa could prove important for Mr. Clinton. who appears to stand the best chance of picking up Harkin sup-

linton sweep in the region. Flori-

largest prize on Super Tuesday.

The all-important game of per-

ceptions is already being played to

the fullest among the Democrats.

Mr. Tsongas has conceded that the

South is Mr. Clinton's territory,

and he is playing down his chances

A victory for Mr. Tsongas there or stronger-than-expected show-

ings could dampen the cheering

from the Clinton camp, just as Mr.

Buchanan's 37 percent showing in

New Hampshire against Mr.

Bush's 53 percent catapulted the

in Florida.

Mr. Harkin did not endorse any candidate when he withdrew from the race. But he added, "I will pay any price, bear any burden, learn to speak Greek, develop a Southern accent, or learn to wear a turtleneck to assure that a Democrat is elected president in 1992."

The third remaining Democratic candidate, former Governor Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr. of California, who favors turtleneck shirts, also is making a strong pitch for the labor vote. Mr. Brown won a relatively insignificant victory Sunday in the Nevada cancuses, in part with union support from Las Vegas. Only about 1,350 Demo-

In Nevada, the vote was:	
Brown 35	percent
Clinton	percent
Tsongas20	percent
Uncommitted 17.5	percent
Harkin1	percent
	•

Overseas Democrats Back Tsongas

LONDON — Democrats in 22 nations overseas on Monday night gave Paul E. Tsongas a modest endorsement as they began choosing delegates to the party's August convention.

With 18 of the 22 countries reporting, Mr. Tsongas, a former Massachusetts senator, won 36.8 percent in a nonbinding straw poll, to 26.6 percent for Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas and 12.2 percent for the former California governor Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr. Senator Tom Harkin of Iowa got 6.9 percent of the 3,500 to 4,000 votes, many of which were cast before he announced his withdrawal on Monday, and 17.5 percent wrote in other candidates or were undecided.

[In Paris, a straw poll gave Mr. Tsongas 37 percent, Mr. Clinton 27 percent, Mr. Brown 20 percent and others 16 percent. On delegates for the regional cancus in Brussels on April 25 and 26: 7 uncommitted, 4 for Mr. Tsongas and 3 for Mr. many Democrats abroad fit the higher socioeco-nomic profile to which Mr. Tsongas appears to Overseas Democrats have very little say in the

The result was not much of a surprise, because

choosing of the nominee. They get only 9 of the 4,288 votes at the convention, despite the fact that there are an estimated 3 million American civilians of voting age living abroad.

None of the candidates sent a spokesman here,

but each got a reception that somehow mirrored the personalities they have presented on the campaign trail. Mr. Tsongas sent a noncharismatic letter that closed with a plea for contributions. Mr. Clinton's letter was longer and grander, speaking of "a new era" and "a new vision."

Mr. Brown didn't write, but a middle-aged woman in a floppy brown hat offered a few words of support. "Now let me fill you in on some facts about what happened at Three Mile Island," she

ASIA: Weaponry Fever Spreading Throughout Asia as It Ebbs in Europe

THINGS ARE LOOKING DOWN - Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa of Japan, left, and Vice President Shin Kanemaru of the

governing Liberal Democratic Party during a meeting Monday of party leaders to review a loss in a by-election. Some analysis predicted that the defeat, along with other recent sethacks, might force Mr. Miyazawa to resign ahead of national elections in July.

(Continued from page 1)

Philippine government wants more naval ves-

The booming sales are attributed by regional experts to various factors, including: · Fears of instability in China, North Korea and Burma that could spill over into neighbor-

 Declining prices for advanced weapons and a plentiful supply of surplus European arms.

• Insular decision-making of some govern-ments under direct or *de facto* control by military leaders bent on enhancing their own pow-

• Local anxieties about a "power vacuum" created by U.S. troop reductions in South Korea and Japan — herce economic competitors with a history of poor relations — plus the withdrawal of U.S. forces from the Philippines. "No country in Southeast Asia is overjoyed with the reduction in U.S. presence," Defense

conference. "None of them has declared a peace dividend. No one has reduced its defense expenditure."

Like many other officials in Southeast Asia, he forecast renewed assertiveness by Japan in the region, either in response to North Korea's military buildup or as part of a modern-day effort to "safeguard its trade routes" beyond the post-World War II policy of limiting military operations to 1,000 nautical miles (1,600

kilometers) south of Tokyo. Although Japanese officials deny such plans, he said he and others from less powerful Asian countries worry that "the Chinese and the Koreans, who have not forgotten the past atrocities inflicted on their people," will be provoked "to build up their respective armed forces to counter and contain any Japanese rearma-

These three nations would then dominate all others, he said. Assistant Secretary of Defense James R. Lil-

Minister Yeo Ning Hong of Singapore told the ley responded in a speech here by offering conference. "None of them has declared a assurances that Washington would keep "modest but capable" forces in the region "as a means of promoting our hopes for democracy, human rights, and economic opportunities."

But Singapore, which already has one of the Munich

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region's most advanced military forces, nonetheless plans a 5 percent to 6 percent increase in defense spending annually for at least the next-five years, officials say. A similar jump in de-fense spending is planned in Malaysia. Thai-land, which has been ruled since February 1991 by a military junta, is in the midst of "the largest arms procurement program in the king-dom's history," according to M.R. Sukhumbhand Paribatra, director of the Institute of Security and International Studies in Thailand

U.S. officials say they have not proposed any concrete action to stem the arms building, which does not involve weapons of mass destruction. - such as ballistic missiles or nuclear and chemical technology — against which Washington is now campaigning worldwide.

POLITICS: Economic Heresies From Leading Democratic Contenders middle-class tax cut, sounding the no-nonsense budget as a share of federal spending to 18

(Continued from page 1)

ed," Mr. Tsongas said. "Corporate America must survive, indeed thrive, if our Democratic social agenda is to have any hope of implemen-

Yet, differences between Mr. Clinton and Mr. Tsongas loom as large as the similarities, prompting a series of increasingly bitter attacks between the two as they seek the party's nomi-

Mr. Clinton stresses education and training, or in the current lingo, investment in human capital. He wants to cut taxes on the "forgotten middle class" and raise taxes on the wealthy.

Mr. Tsongas emphasizes investment in physical capital: factories and equipment. He said that the working person needed work and that he wanted to create jobs by providing tax incentives for business, relaxing antitrust oversight and corporate reporting requirements, and im-plementing an industrial policy in which the government would aid certain industries and technologies.

While Mr. Clinton wants more government investment, Mr. Tsongas wants more private investment

Mr. Clinton criticizes Mr. Tsongas as paying more attention to the needs of business than to the needs of working, middle-class individuals.

Mr. Tsongas rejects Mr. Clinton's call for a incomes, but he would double the investment

theme of "I'm no Santa Clans."

Both candidates point accusing fingers at

what they say is the legacy of the Reagan-Bush era: the rapid increase in the national debt, stiff competition from Japanese and German companies, the lackluster performance of American industry, and the declining fortunes of the American working class.

But they differ in focus and in their prescriptions for the ailing economy.

 Budget Deficit. Mr. Tsongas lambastes President George Bush for engaging in "happy talk" on the federal budget. He parodies Mr. Bush's 1988 pledge of "read my lips; no new taxes" and translates it as, "read my lips, add more debt."

Mr. Tsongas endorses the 1990 budget agree ment, which attempts to cut deficits by \$500 billion over five years by restraining the growth in government spending and modestly increas-

Mr. Clinton would scrap the 1990 budget preement and adopt a plan advocated by a Harvard University economics professor, Robert Reich, to divide the budget into three parts: debt service and bank failures; current services; and investments in the future. Mr. Clinton would limit the growth in spending on current

percent from 9 percent.

• Personal taxes. Mr. Clinton wants to cut income taxes on the middle class by 10 percent and offset that with higher taxes on households making more than \$200,000. He said the measure would stimulate the economy and make the richest Americans "pay their fair share."

Mr. Tsongas opposes middle-class tax cuts,

which he said the nation cannot afford. But he favors increasing taxes for individuals who earn more than \$200,000. Mr. Tsongas would expand tax breaks for individual retirement accounts, or IRAs, to encourage saving.

Business taxes. Mr. Clinton and Mr. Tson-

gas both favor targeted cuts in the capital gains

Mr. Clinton would reduce by half the capital gains tax for profits from investments in new businesses held at least five years. Mr. Tsongas would cut the capital gains tax for profits from the sale of corporate stock held long-term, with the tax rate decreasing the longer the stock is held, up to 10 years.

Other industrial policies. Both candidates

see an active role for the government in setting industrial policy. Though labeled "conservative" by more liberal Democrats, neither candidate trusts the free market to funnel enough money into appropriate investments for the

MARS: Futurist Sees 'Next Frontier' as a Place of Forests and Fields fiction and nonfiction, "2001" remains the (Continued from page 1) Then he declares, with the spirit of a teen-

intends as a speculation to whet the world's appetite for colonization. Using a Commodore Amiga 3000 computer stored in a cool glass room on the second floor of his home, he has been generating three-dimensional photographs of a Mars covered in grains, forests, lakes and oceans. The software was created by Virtual Reality Laboratories of San Luis Obispo, California, and it contains accurate maps of Mars transmitted from recent unmanned

Soon there will be a book, "one of the most ambitious books I've ever been involved in," Mr. Clarke says. The projected title is "The Snows of Olympus: A Garden on Mars." The author concedes that "it's really farming on Mars, although that doesn't sound quite so

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ager, "It'll blow your mind." After so many years on an Asian island in the

Indian Ocean, the British-born, American-influenced author has acquired a stateless air. His accent fluctuates unpredictably between Yaukee bluntness and English refinement. His dress belongs to conflicting worlds. He came to Sri Lanka in the 1950s, he once

said, for "rather complicated" reasons that included his interest in space. On the island the nights are full and dark. By day, just off the sparse coral beaches, he took up diving, and while flopping about in seawater he realized that "one could reproduce the feeling of weightlessness, which is, of course, one of the features of life in space."

Through a morning of conversation Mr, Clarke makes clear that despite his prolific

piece with which he has the most intense and complicated relationship. He cannot escape it, nor does he seem inclined to try.

From this distant outpost he looks over the world and sees many signs of what he and Mr. Knbrick forecast, especially "artificial intelli-

"But even more so," he adds, "artificial stupidity, which is greater and vaster than I expected in some ways. But a lot of the simple things computers just can't do, things that we do, like recognizing each other."

Asked what, precisely, he thinks lies beyond the global village, he begins an answer, then pauses, stares out at the wall and finally waves the subject off. "Don't give me any profound Clarke makes clear that despite his prolific questions," he says. "I'm just too stupid at the catalogue of work covering a wide range of moment. I'm just too — I'm on Mars, anyway."

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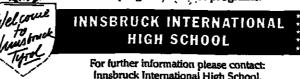
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The opening of Munich's

new airport on May 17 will be the culmination of almost 30

years of planning; preliminary

assessments suggest the new

facility was worth the wait.

Munich - Europe's New Hub

Munich Celebrates Its Sleek New Facility

The night of May 16 will be a long one for Willi Hermsen, August Lang, Manfred Steffen, some 500 truckers and 11,500 others.

Starting at 7 P.M. and concluding at 11 A.M. on the morning of May 17, detachable ramps, office calculators, forklifts and all of the other parts making up the movable inventory of one of the world's largest airports will make its way from outdated, overcrowded Munich-Riem and traverse the 42 kilometers (26 miles) to Munich's new

"Actually, we have even less time than that," says Willi Hermsen calmly. "The first charter passengers will start flooding the terminals at 4 A.M.," he explains, "and our first landing will be at 5:05 A.M. Eight takeoffs will occur between 6 A.M. and 6:15 A.M."

Mr. Hermsen, a 30-year air traffic veteran, has been serving as managing director of FMG (Munich Airport Authority) since January 1991, presiding over the completion phase of the 8.5-billion-Deutsche-mark (\$5.3billion) facility, 12 years in the making.

"We'll be there for the move," says August Lang, Bavaria's minister for economics and transport. For him and for another major force behind the project, Georg Freiherr von Waldenfels (FMG chairman as well as Bavaria's minister of finance), the "night watch" at the new airport is just one of a number of transport premicres scheduled for the year. Another leap upward in Bavaria's economic output, another East European political transmutation, another call on Mr. Lang's ministry to come up with new transport links.

Although the plethora of this year's inaugurations (the commissioning of the Rhine-Main-Danube Canal in September, a range of rail and road openings throughout the year) might lead one to believe otherwise, the planning and realizing of major transport facilities is by no means a quick or easy process.

Ask Manfred Steffen, who has been head of planning at FMG since 1968. In fact, when he started in 1964, he was the entire planning department. The first proposal for a new airport in Munich had just been formulated.

Over the last 24 years, Mr. Steffen's department has grown to 150 staff members. During the same period, as air traffic in Munich quadrupled to total 10.8 million passengers, the need for a new facility became more and more apparent.

The airport at Munich-Riem, opened to civilian traffic in 1939, was successively expanded and extended until it became a labyrinth of endless corridors and far-flung terminals. It was only thanks to heroic efforts by staff engineers and planners that Riem's single 2,800-meter (just over 9,000-foot) runway was able to accommodate nearly 200,000 airplanes a year, making it Germany's second-busiest airport.

For Munich's residents, Riem's disadvantages were obvious: frequent delays, noise and air pollution from circling and idling jets, no room for new planes and thus few direct connections between the city and foreign business

For Bavaria's business community, which includes



A few months before his death in October 1988, Franz Josef Strauss, Bavaria's then-prime minister, went on one of his many political missions. This time, the flight was to Moscow, and the pilot was none other than Strauss himself.

Munich's new airport is named for Franz Josef Strauss, to honor both the architect of Bavaria's rise to economic and political prominence and the enthusiastic pilot who received his last flight authorization — for an ultra-fast Cessna Citation — at

For a New Generation of Air Travelers

In 1919, the first year the International Air Transport Association recorded air traffic statistics, some 6,000 people flew on commercial flights, with an average flight distance of 300 kilometers (162 miles).

In 1991, according to the International Civil Aviation Association (ICAO). some 1.12 billion passengers flew an incredible 1.8 trillion kilometers.

For most of the past seven decades, the designers and builders of airports and airplanes have been rushing to devise facilities and craft that could keep up with this insatiable demand for air travel. Air traffic growth and environmental impact, it seemed, were linked in an inexorable equation: more passengers meant bigger, noisier airplanes and bigger, ever-more-congested airports.

In old-style airports, ig a iew central check-in counters. then are sent to wander corridors toward security control and their boarding gates.

The sum total of these individual, intersecting, time-consuming "jour-neys" is an overfilled ter-

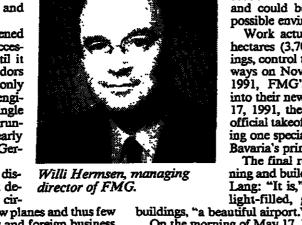
Then, while such "Chapter Three" aircraft as the Airbus 320 and Boeing 767 were being put into operation, a new generation of airports in such places as Atlanta, Orlando and now Munich was completed, showing what adequate facilities and simple flow planning could do to drastically reduce crowds, delays and pollution.

The difference between Chapter One (Boeing 707) and a high-level Chapter Three (ICAO categories) aircraft is 60 decibels, or the difference between the sound of an automobile passing at close range and a whisper. Germany is well along in its mandated phasing out of Chapter One and Chapter Two aircraft; Munich's airport levies landing fees of up to three times higher on these noisemakers, which are banned from late-evening

Munich's two new 4,000-meter (13,000-foot) runways also help do away with the noise of a landing aircraft's reverse thrust in order to land on a shorter runway, as well as helping to get rid of lines of taxing highway facilitates the

Additional innovations at the new airport are a "ranch house" design, a row of check-through modules linked to a rapidly moving "passenger transport system." Passengers get to their aircraft, baggage claim area and public and private transportation in the shortest possible time, instead of milling about in seemingly endless terminal corridors.

It is likely, however, that no passenger will ever get to see the airport's most radical innovation. Beneath the facility and its surrounding green belt — which has been planted with over a million trees and bushes — is a state-ofsolid waste recycling facili-



and mobility.

Europe's largest electronics and information technology sector, the answer to a clogged airport holding up just-in-

On the morning of May 17, FMG executives and staff members will take a few minutes to acknowledge congratulations on the appealing aesthetic qualities of th new airport and on the successful completion of civil aviation's "biggest moving day."

Bavaria's prime minister.

time schedules was to truck their goods to Frankfurt and other airports, with an accompanying loss in time, money

Although there was a broad consensus that a new

- some 20 sites were surveyed over a six-year period.

northeast of Munich - fulfilled the

various "least" criteria: it was located in

one of the least densely populated areas of this booming metropolis and would

thus affect the fewest number of people

and could be built to have the least

hectares (3,700 acres) of cargo build-

ings, control towers, terminals and run-ways on November 3, 1980. In March

1991, FMG's staff members moved

into their new headquarters. On March

17, 1991, the airport recorded its first

official takeoff: a Dornier Do 228 bear-

ing one special passenger: Max Streibl,

ning and building is summed up by Mr.

Lang: "It is," he says, referring to the

light-filled, glass-and-steel terminal

The final result of 29 years of plan-

Work actually started on the 1,500

possible environmental impact.

airport was needed, no one could agree on where to put it

The final choice — a rural site some 28.5 kilometers





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A Belgrade Rally **Does Little to Ease** Milosevic's Grip

By Blaine Harden Washington Post Service

BELGRADE - An eye-catching placard bobbed above the flower-carrying crowd that assembled here Monday for a much-anticipated rally that demanded the resignation of Serbia's Socialist leader.

The placard showed a big black X across the face of President Slobodan Milosevic, whom Western powers see as the principal instigator of civil war in Yugoslavia. Above the X, a caption read: Your Days Are Numbered, You

Yet, as the rally petered out quietly Monday afternoon, after drawing a smaller-than-expected crowd of about 35,000 well-behaved and mostly middle-aged Serbs, it became clear that the reign of the last old-style Communist strongman in Eastern Europe is far from over.

The rally coincided with the resumption of peace talks sponsored by the European Community in Brussels. Officials reported some

Posters and speeches predicting Mr. Milosevic's imminent overthrow seemed to be based more on wishful thinking than political real-

ity.
"This rally is not enough," said Alexander Rejdovic, 36, a demon-strator. "Milosevic is still too strong. He has the media in his hands."

Mr. Rejdovic said he volunteered last year for duty in a Serbian mili-

December after its ranks had been joined by Serbian "thieves and psychopaths" who robbed homes and bragged about killing civilians.
This war was not a fight for

Serbia or for Serbs," he said, Mr. Milosevic, 51, who rose to power four years ago by melding nationalist passion with Commu-nist muscle, led Serbia into war against Croatia last year with the rallying cry that all Serbs must live together in the same nation.

His impassioned defense of the 600,000 ethnic Serbian minority in Croatia dovetailed nicely, at the time, with his political problems.

A year ago Monday, Mr. Milosevic called upon club-wielding police and army tanks to disperse tens of thousands of Serbian protesters who assembled in Belgrade to denounce him as a Marxist and to demand his resignation. Two people were killed and 120 wounded.

Croatia's declaration of independence in June gave Mr. Milosevic a much-needed diversion.

But by last autumn, it became clear that Serbia and Mr. Milosevic were losing a public-relations war, both internationally and with the Serbian middle class. A collegeeducated demonstrator at the rally Monday summed up what seems to be a dominant assessment of the

"Nobody wanted it," said Mi-lana Jovanovic, 30, who owns a shop that sells records and tapes. tia unit and fought to defend the "Nobody here hates Croats the way Serbian minority in Croatia. But he Belgrade media said we did."



A Serbian National Guardsman listening to the Serbian anthem at the Belgrade rally.

Accused German Steps Down

Politician Acknowledges Taking Part in '41 Executions

By Marc Fisher Washington Past Service

BERLIN - For Gustav Just, the fall of the Berlin Wall was a late but welcome liberation from 30 years on the margin of the Communist system he had dared to criticize. At 70, in the twilight of his days, he has risen to gratifying prominence: senior member of parliament in the new East German state of Brandenburg and co-author of the state's new constitution.

But history was not finished rewriting Mr. Just's life. On Monday, the files of East Germany's Stasi secret police served up another of the revelations that continue to rock Eastern Germany more than two years after communism's collapse. As a young soldier, Mr. Just. Stasi records show, took part in the execution of six Jews in a Ukrainian village in 1941.

Mr. Just admitted that he and other members of his company killed six people described by Ukrainian villagers as "Jewish terrorists." He contended Monday at an oddly subdued press conference that he was only obeying orders.

"I was a little soldier who had to follow orders," he said. "Of course no one was enthusiastic about having to do this. I still don't know to this day if they were

undo what was done.

Earlier, he told a German newspaper that the shooting of the Jews was "all old hat."

He said he would "give all my limbs" if he could

DOMINO: Have-Nots' Minuet

feeling of isolation will propel us toward our own capability."

Meanwhile the Germans, who find any nuclear uncertainty unnerving,

France, always skeptical about the chances of regulating nuclear issues,

The Bonn government wants U.S. troops to remain in Enrope, but it

This policy array "points to a long-run vision," a French official said.

ultimately putting nuclear weapons under an international authority,

. He said he saw "no need for personal consequences" from news of his role in the executions Mr. Just resigned as chairman of the committee writing the new state constitution, but he said he was

going to keep his seat in parliament for now. He said he would wait to see what his party, the Social Democrats, said about his future. The Just affair is the latest in a series of scandak

surrounding East German politicians. Two weeks ago, Gerhard Riege, a federal parliament member from Eastern Germany, committed suicide after revelations that he had been a Stasi informer.

Germany's ruling Christian Democratic Union said that Mr. Just should leave office, but the chairman of his own Social Democratic Party, Bjorn Engholm, said "this shouldn't be judged too quickly."

The head of Germany's small Jewish community. Heinz Galinski, accused Mr. Just of trying to cover up his crime and demanded his immediate resignation A source in the office responsible for maintaining the Stasi files said he expected that the Just case would be the first of many involving East Germans who managed to suppress their often-murderous roles in

The extensive Stasi files are believed to contain the names of about 1.5 million war criminals and their victims, most of whom never had to face official judgment because of the East German governments istence that it was the successor to the prewar antifascist opposition, while West Germany carried the full brunt of the Nazi legacy.

ASSAULT: Armenian Militants Attack Missile Base

(Continued from page 1)

public's Communist Party chief from 1972 to 1985, told journalists that he was prepared to stay in Georgia "for as long as the people want me."

Georgia's new leaders accused Mr. Gamsakhurdia's followers of responsibility for the Zugdidi bombing. Sporadic demonstrations in support of the former president; the first elected leader in Georgian

history, have been continuing for done serious harm to the fragile the past month.

■ Labor Unrest Spreads Some teachers went on strike in St. Petersburg on Monday, while trolley drivers stayed off the job in Khabarovsk and miners in Russia's largest coalfield threatened to walk out because of rising prices, The

Associated Press reported from So far, the labor unrest has not

economy. But if the miners went on strike, they could cripple factories already reeling from President Boris N. Yeltsin's market-oriented

Teachers stayed away from work Monday at 27 of the 600 schools in St. Petersburg, the country's second-largest city. They are demanding higher wages, better working conditions and better funding for the schools, Russian television re-

Miners in the Kuznetsk coal basin of western Siberia warned that they would stop work Wednesday unless a Russian government delegation arrived for talks, according to a television report.

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In the far eastern city of Khabarovsk, a strike by bus drivers Monday snarled public transportation. The drivers demanded higher pay to compensate for the cost of food and other necessities, which has rise en an average of more than 350 percent since Mr. Yeltsin freed most prices Jan. 2 and others Satur-

Tremor Rattles Grenoble Resters

GRENOBLE, France -A tremor registering 2.3 on the Richter scale shook the area around the French Alpine city of Grenoble early Monday, but no casualties or damage was reported, officials

NUCLEAR: A Few Strategists Think Security May Lie in Proliferation of Weapons

(Continued from page 1)

avoid "officializing" the nuclear status of India and Pakistan - or Israel - and creat-

ing a precedent. Elsewhere, as political tensions subside amid greater democracy, international pressure has sometimes rolled back proliferation. Last year, Brazil and Argentina vowed to

end their clandestine nuclear arms race. South Africa's nuclear program, after strong Israeli help in the 1980s, has been reined in. But Pretoria shows no sign of divesting itself of nuclear materiel that could give hard-liners a weapon of last resort, and Israel is cool to U.S. proposals for freezing its nuclear program in exchange for a ban on

The West is close to a showdown with North Korea over its nuclear ambitions, probably this year, officials say, warning that such a showdown may escalate into a world

In Europe, if Ukraine finally decides to

keep nuclear weapons to balance Russia's, a covert arms race with Poland is liable to result, and that would pose a nuclear challenge to the European Community.

If proliferation prevails, the danger is that events may outrun the learning curve needed to move from bipolar deterrence to global deterrence. Worse, the Cold War model may be impossible to replicate.

Nuclear weapons were the centerpiece of security policy in the United States and the Soviet Union, and their arms race developed an elaborate code of nuclear signaling that in many ways resembled a long-married cou-ple's relationship: hard for outsiders to understand but effective in stopping short of

*Subtle communications were well understood, thresholds recognized and respected, provocative behavior minimized if not avoided," a recent Pentagon study conclud-

Asia and the Korean Peninsula, where conflicts tend to become a fight for national survival, with scant room for long-term ac-

Hair-trigger reflexes would raise the risks in nuclear arms races in developing countries. Antagonists often share borders, so a leader in a tense confrontation — fearing that his nuclear bases might be overrun and lacking satellite intelligence about his foe's position — might be impelled to strike a nuclear blow.

Such a leader's own country would be doomed to annihilation because his weapons would be too inaccurate to destroy's the enemy's nuclear arsenal. But leaders might be ready to take a chance on "going down with the country" rather than accept defeat and personal doom.

For this question - will nuclear weapons ons.)

The outlook is drastically different in such impose deterrence in a disordered new proliferating zones as the Middle East, South world? — clues are being sought in the failure of Saddam Hussein of Iraq to unleash chemical weapons amid defeat in the Gulf are promoting a high-profile anti-proliferation role for international

The Bush administration, which is eager for multilateral cooperation, is leery of reliance on the UN Security Council, where China, a primary There have been hints that the Bush administration secretly warned Baghdad of U.S. nuclear retaliation against a chemical source of nuclear know-how, has a veto.

backs the German view, partly because it fits President François Mitterrand's efforts to constrain what he fears could be an untrammeled leadership role for the United States, partly because it enhances the French role as a permanent member of the Security Coincil. But Western officials say that whatever Mr. Saddam's reasoning, it is impossible to extrapolate from the Iraqi case a nuclear contingency involving weapons that might reach Israel. Iraq possessed only short-range does little to combat strong German public hostility to U.S. nuclear warheads. It vociferously condemns proliferation, but it insists that the chemical weapons that could not change the war's outcome.

If Iraq had had the bomb, a French official nuclear powers should not start disarming the Soviet arsenal until said, "given Saddam's record of wild gam-bles, I don't think that any threat would have Germany is assigned a role. deterred him. where Germany would have as much say as any other nation."

(Tomorrow: Defense against nuclear weap-



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Dolce e Gabbana's pinstripe suit; Ferré's tartan trousers with gold-lace jacket; Dolce e Gabbana's narrow pants with graffiti-print jacket; Ferre's flannel tunic over skinny pants; Chinese pajama suit by Valentino for his Oliver line. What's New in Skirt Lengths? Well, It's Trousers for Now

By Suzy Menkes International Herald Tribune

ILAN — This is a great season for pants. If you don't see yourself in tronsers for fall you might . as well leave town, for the long skirt alternative so far is a flop.

Trousers are part of modern women's lives, but they have not been hot fashion items since the 1970s. Back then, changing hemlines were also an issue - but so was feminism, and

MILAN FASHION

saying no to skirts was making a statement. How will women feel now about pants? They are not a statement anymore," said Macy's Ellin Saltzman, flying her skirt thigh high. "And if there is going to be a hemline controversy, pants are great for women." "We are selling two surprising things very

well this spring — pants and the long skirts," said Bloomingdale's Kalman Ruttenstein. "I feel great about pants - I think they are modern and a great way to go to work," said

Rose Marie Bravo, chief executive officer of I. Magnin. She was wearing a trim black pantsuit by Gianfranco Ferré, whose collection Sunday she raved over. It was a fine moment for Ferré. He has

always been keen on akinny pants on those bean-pole women whose legs seem to end at the armoit. This season the pants looked striking and sexy in gray flannel, or when a flamboyant finale brought a dozen pairs of Oriental-print jeans worn with Goldfinger sweaters.

The collection was sleek, streamlined and

luxurious and it showed Ferré, whose clothes had become very fancy, right back in form. Yet ern silhouette.

there was nothing much new. In fact, Ferre's color palette of gray flannel, milk-chocolatebrown leather, black, white and lacquer red was predictable and so were most of the clothes: the signature white blouses with pleated effects; a suit silhouette of elongated jacket and short slim skirts; a flirtation with chinoiserie; details of fur cuffs and lion's head buttons. There is a fine line between a designer hallmark and a cliché, but in this well-thought-out show familiarity bred content.

The show started with a gamut of gray pants under hip-length jackets whooshed into a belt at the front, or under maxi-ankle-length coats, which were a strong theme. Silver fox tipped the inside of a cowl neck, but as a measure of Ferre's new simplicity, he also sent out swingy fake-fur jackets.

ASY sportswear looks made over in a glamorous fashion included jackets shrugged on like sweaters over glossy leather pants, and fine wool trouser suits with gilded shoes and fringed shawl. The plain black sweater, worn with a skinny gold evening skirt, was an elegant way to dress at

For Ferre, as everyone else, skirt lengths are a problem. He sent out slim, mid-calf scarlet skirts, narrow at the hips, split at the front, worn with shiny patent-leather shoes and waistcinching belts, below black sweaters. They looked dramatic, but not effortlessly elegant. A whereas black dinner suits or simple white dresses falling to ankle length had a classic dignity. Chinese prints reminiscent of Hermès and Versace were a mistake, but the best of the chinoiserie theme enriched Ferré's spare, modcorsets, had the wisdom and the courage to throw out all but a handful of their hook and

Behind the label are Domenico Dolce and Stefano Gabbana and they were the star turn of the early shows. Their collection was filled with pantsuits cut for modern women who have no wish to straighten out the female form. Jackets were pin-striped, double-breasted but drawn to the contours of the body and decorated with witty touches like mirror embroidery or gilded top-stitching. Pants were slim-line, which makes the 1990s trouser suit look new.

Dolce e Gabbana also came up with a good long skirt: tight at the hips, split at the side and flashed with red inside. The secret was in the length, which was below the awkward mid-call. In a sensual way, the skirt worked.

This was a collection sparkling with ideas. Dolce e Gabbana had taken a travel-trip theme, which makes a fashion editor's heart sink. But apart from a brief stop in Hong Kong with cheap-looking magic dragon embroideries, the ideas were witty. From Sicily came straw baskets decorated with pom-poms that made charming accessories; from Louis XIV's France, there were Sun King medallions and prints; a lively New York section meant graffiti-patterned jackets and pants inspired by the late American artist Keith Haring.

All these ideas departed from a base of inciprint or a patchwork of discreet menswear fabrics would come on a shapely jacket. Sporty anoraks and parkas were also re-cut on curvy, feminine lines and given a touch of decoration.

Sex is never far from Dolce e Gabbana's message and by the time the show reached

Dolce e Gabbana are on a roll. The Sicilian Berlin, the corset tops came out - but they designers, who became known for hot-stuff were still worn with pin-striped pants and suspenders or a blazer jacket. With the follies and irolics under control, this was a provocative and polished show.

> ALENTINO shows his main line in Paris, but the designer — deeply tanned from skiing in Gstaad - was in town to take a bow for his secondary Oliver line. This is a lively young label, but it seemed out of sync this season. An eyepopping combination of pony-skin patterns with plaids might have looked better when mixing prints was all the rage; the Chineseinspired pajama suits and prints were out of last year's fashionable ethnic melting pot.

> While the trend for skirts is downward, Oliver's stood out -- short skirts sculpted over underskirts, although there was a sleek fringed blanket-wrap skirt that stopped at mid calf. Pants too were often wide, occasionally cropped as culottes, which was a more comfortable proportion. Individually there were outlits to pick - a beited trench coat or a simple camel coat. But the general effect was of clothes making a loud statement about nothing very

Byblos offered a quick fix of what is happening in fashion, since designers Keith Varty and Alan Cleaver pick up on trends, rather than starting them. The show was big on slim high-waisted pants, which came either, Spanish style, with a cropped jacket and ruffled blouse, or with a three-quarter coat.

Returning to their British roots, the designers also drew a Swinging London silhouette, reviv-ing the waisted jacket with flaring skirt (but with slim pants rather than flares) and Cubanheeled ankle-boots — a Milan trend. As ivory trouser suits or in sugared almond pastels from head-to-toe, the pants looked right.

Byblos also trawled the 1970s for things to brighten up long hemlines: leggy shorts under maxi-coats; or mid-calf skirts slit at front or

Ferragamo played it both ways. Legs were on parade under brief princess-line coats, or encased in leggings that were worn with jackets or the scarf-print parkas that are all the fashion rage. Blanket-checked tailoring was good, clean-cut stuff. Then, halfway through, the show changed tack, and skirts kept growing downward: first over-the knee straight skirts under bright blazers; then tubes of black jersey with fans of pleats from knee to calf; finally an

ankle-skimming sheath under a big black shearling tunic.

There were a few mouth-watering colors and a lot of fine quality skins and cloth. But the show left the impression that it is just a publicity motor that drives the big envelope bags, the thick silken scarves and Ferragamo's inimitable high fashion shoes.

A major retrospective of Salvatore Ferragamo's work opens at the Los Angeles County Museum in April.

The dilemma facing women next winter was demonstrated by Jil Sander, the German designer who presents her quality tailoring in Milan. Not all the flickering candles in an ancient Italian castle could lend romance to her stern suits with skirts stopping at that killer length just over the knee. They made Sander's dead plain pantsuits look positively skittish. She cuts a fine winter coat in sober colors from

camel through khaki and brown.

The problem for recession-hit high fashion is that, faced with the choice between a drab long skirt and investing in a plain tailored pantsuit, a wise woman might decide to wait and see. Milan's passion for pants looks less like a genuine fashion conviction and more like that waiting game.

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STYLE MAKERS

In Hollywood, Lunch Is a Statement

New York Times Service OS ANGELES - Soon after a studio production head had turned down a director's pet project, he spotted the filmmaker across a crowded restaurant here and invited him to hunch. How can I, when you squelched

a picture that lost me millions?" asked the director. "That's business," replied the production head. "Now let's have lunch." So goes the story. And, whatever the details, in Hollywood it is recog-

nized that the dialectics of dining are complex indeed. For those who double-book their breakfasts and also conduct business over hunch, "drinks" and dinner, an expanding waistline is an occupational hazard.

That may explain why nobody in

the entertainment industry ever orders anything that they might actually enjoy; it's raw vegetables, grilled fish — and no martinis for this crowd.

One running gag in Robert Altman's upcoming inside-Hollywood thriller, "The Player," has production president Griffin Mill (Tim Robbins) ordering a different brand of bottled water at every meal. "The message," says a real production executive, David Madden of Interscope, "is, 'I'm a lean, mean machine and this is how I do

HARING a meal, explains the former Columbia chairman Frank Price, is one way to keep things civilized in an otherwise cut-throat business. It goes back to primitive times, when you'd have the group feeding around the animal they've caught," said Price.

For studio production executives and independent producers vying for first crack at a script or agency package, developing relationships over meals is a matter of survival.

Breakfast is the speediest, least significant meal of the day. Development executives can wolf down their granola and fruit at Sunset Boulevard's Bel Air, Bel Age or Beverly Hills hotels while writers pitch their hearts out, then grab the

check and rush to the office. Those who book breakfast any earlier than 8 A.M. are assumed to be obsessive, Disney employees, or both. And while it's usually accept-



able to remm a few phone calls in person while waiting for a date to arrive, morning lateness is a no-no. At the more leisurely lunch, it's normal to arrive 15 minutes late (more than 20 is rude), because the last to arrive gains the most status. But it's not a good idea to keep

someone important waiting.
At a recent lunch at the Rotunda, where "Team Disney," the top executives, hang out, a reporter arrived five minutes past the appointed hour. Jeffrey Katzenberg, the studio chairman, was in a darkened corner talking on the telephone. Only after the reporter was scated, openly waiting for him under the bright lights, did Katzenberg take

his place at the table.
One mealtime hazard, in a world of mayfly endurances, is identifying your party. Dan Lupovitz, the producer, tells this story on himself: He once arranged a hmch date with "Richard," a studio production executive he had never met before and whose last name es-

capes him to this day. They were to book up at Yanks in Beverly Hills. After a watchful 20 minutes at the bar, Lupovitz found a Richard, also at the bar,

Dan, who, oblivious, had been sharing a table for the better part of a half-hour? While cancellations are com-

monplace, if it is a same-day "so sorry" it is de rigueur to telephone mea culpas personally. "Making lunch appointments is a lot like dating pretty girls in high school," said Mark Horowitz, the screen-writer. "They say they'll go out with you until a better offer comes

Due to the vast topography of Los Angeles, people of equal status try to meet halfway. No one likes to travel more than two miles from his or her base.

executives rule their own roosts, whether commissary or local restaurant. Beyond those heights of public privilege, there is the reverse spin of super-privacy. For example, Price found it convenient, during production on "The Prince of Tides," to meet with the reclusive Barbra Streisand in Columbia's

waiting for a Dan. They agreed they were not the intended match. But what of the other Richard and

Most top-of-the-pyramid studio

private executive dining room. Back in New York in the '60s,

room and use the time to seek his personal cher's and waiter's opinion on the latest advertising materi als for a film about to be released. (Eventually, Charles Einfeld, the Fox marketing chief, began checking with the chef and waiter first.) ODAY, Thomas Pollock,

Spiros Skouras, Fox's chairman would lunch in his private dining

MCA/Universal Features Group chairman, conducts the weekly marketing meeting as a conference room lunch. When not lunching in, Pollock

and his counterparts at other studios often dine at such high-visibility celebrity hangouts as Spago's and Morton's, where seating is cru-cial. Neither they nor Michael Ovitz, head of the Creative Artist Agency, need worry about where they'll be placed. (Ovitz's table at Jimmy's is often left empty, just in case.)

Non-stars with expense accounts usually cultivate the maîtres d'hôtel at two or more select restaurants so they will have a proper spot as needed. "If someone walks in and sees you in the wrong room at the wrong table," says Jack Brodsky, the producer, "it's a blight on your escutcheon." Indeed, an entrance at Morton's

or the Polo Lounge is all about making a statement to the rest of the Hollywood hierarchy, if not the When Tri-Star chairman Mike

Medavoy, a prominent Democrat, dined recently with Governor Bill Clinton, they did not use his pri-vate dining room. They went out,

Anne Thompson

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The state of the s

Do Business With Russia

How shortsighted can the United States get? The Soviet space program, once the best in the world and long a feared competitor, has put most of its products and many personnel up for sale. The offer comes when the West is seeking ways to prop up the disintegrating Russian economy and keep Russian scientists from selling their services to renegade nations. So what is the response of timorous federal officials? They are hanging back, worried that any purchases of Russian space hardware or expertise might keep alive the Russian defense industry. Their ingrained reluctance persists even though the Cold War is over and the chief threat in the former Soviet empire is disintegration, not military revival.

The Russian space program, although weak in electronics, leads in some technologies. It has the world's most powerful rocket, with an especially advanced first stage; the world's only operating space station; the world's only compact nuclear reactor for generating power in space; exquisite tiny plasma thrusters that are used to change the orbits of satellites; and other advanced hardware of potential value to space-faring nations. All that is backed by some of the most experienced and talented

space scientists in the world.

Russian officials have been trying to peddle hardware and expertise for months. They have attracted interest from some U.S. defense officials and industrial companies. NASA is studying the feasibility of using the Soyuz spacecraft as a crew-rescue vehicle for its own space station and will examine, but not necessarily use, an automatic rendezvous and docking system that even NASA acknowledges is "elegant engineering."
But so far no significant deals have been

consummated. Key officials have blocked any purchases by refusing import licenses. Some officials express concern that many space technologies, like rockets, have potential military uses; they seek to force the Soviet military-industrial complex into a decline so steep that it will pose no future threat. Others want to protect the U.S. aerospace industry from competition at a time of recession and cutbacks. And some experts say NASA is reluctant to purchase any hardware or services that might reduce the need for its own programs.

The impasse is heightened by the Bush administration's failure to set forth a comprehensive strategy for dealing with the evo-lution of the former Soviet Union. As a result. Washington now risks missing a chance to buy technologies that could save the United States billions in development costs while saving the Russian economy and scientific establishment from disintegration.

Surely Russia's Energia rocket could carry America's space station aloft in far fewer flights than the space shuttle, and at far less cost. And perhaps other cheap, reliable Russian rockets could loft American payloads instead of the finicky shuttle. Russian space experts might well conduct assessments of American space projects, as they do already for Europeans.

The opportunities are not unlimited. Some Russian hardware is primitive, and there are always difficulties in blending one nation's technologies with another's. But this is a time for boldness. Just as the American space program profited mightily from the contri-butions of German scientists after World War II, so might it benefit from Russian contributions at the end of the Cold War.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Progress in Bulgaria

It has become routine to hear Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia described as the promising three of the old Communist Eastern Europe, worthy now of Western solicitude. The other, more southerly states, lagging in democracy and an open economy, have largely been confined to a nether region of relative neglect. According to the State Department's Lawrence Eagleburger, this scheme is badly dated. "The best-kept secret" in Europe, he says, is that Bulgaria has overcome the legacy of communism and is overcoming the legacy of history. Not only are democratization and steps toward a market economy proceeding apace, he meant, but traditional ethnic hatreds are yielding to reconciliation. "Amazing." was Deputy Secretary Eagleburger's summary of the changes of the last two years.

As recently as 1989, an unreconstructed Soviet-style Stalinist ruled Bulgaria, and ruled it miserably. No germ or hidden core of a future democracy was visible; ethnic Turks were being run across the border. But as the center in Moscow failed to hold, the periphery in Eastern Europe revived. Bulgarians found in themselves the capacity to embark in their quiet and incremental way on the transformation now coming into broad view.

done, but a pluralistic political structure has been tested in two national elections. The American government now hails Bulgaria's rise from parish to the preferred status of the promising three and — the crowning touch — certifies it for Western investment.

Its elevation leaves behind a burned out Yugoslavia, the special case of backward Albania, and Romania, which has made some democratic strides but hardly enough to confirm pluralism. Regarding Romania, the policy question for Washington is how to play the cord of contents most forward. play the card of restoring most-favored-nation trade status; MFN, originally tied to a recipient's emigration policy, is now being stretched to cover its general democratization. Should the process of restoring mostfavored status be started now, when the ruling National Salvation Front, stronghold of the Communist old guard, could claim the political credit? Or should it be extended after the spring general elections, the better to keep all parties up to the democratic mark? A brief further delay could help democracy in Romania. It could help more if the United States were to show, in respect to Bulgaria, that a country which reaches out bravely to join post-Communist Europe is rewarded for its pains.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Congress and Abortion

Roe v. Wade decision protecting a woman's right to choose abortion. They and their congressional supporters are therefore moving to protect that right legislatively with a bill known as the Freedom of Choice Act. George Bush is already promising a veto.

President Bush is hostile to liberty on two fronts. He first attacks on the judicial front, appointing Supreme Court justices likely to be unsympathetic to safeguards that have existed for nearly 20 years. Those justices want to force women to fight politically for their liberty. But then Mr. Bush says that even if women muster a political majority in Congress, their bill "will not become law as long as I am president."

Very well, let Congress work its will, and let Mr. Bush work his. That would define the issue for the November elections regardless of how the Supreme Court decides the pending Pennsylvania abortion case. Such a political skirmish might help affirm that while nobody likes abortions, most people support the right to choose.

The bill says that states may not restrict that right at all before a fetus is viable. They may restrict the right after viability, but not when the woman's life or health is threatened. The administration argues that this goes well beyond Roe v. Wade.

Pro-choice advocates in America are understandably worned that the Supreme Court will soon overturn or narrow the 1973

The language may indeed need clarifying. Congress has clear power to secure this freedom by federal law. Section 5 of the 14th Amendment says that Congress may enforce due process and equal protection of rights with appropriate legislation. The power to regulate interstate commerce is another strong basis; a court decision giving individnal states the power to decide - meaning that a woman's rights are defined by where she lives — could impose excessive burdens on states that provide abortions.

The only shadow on Congress's power comes from some of the newer Supreme Court justices and the Justice Department; both have questioned rulings by the Warren and Burger courts sustaining, for example, the Federal Voting Rights Act. But the pro sent crew of judges and lawyers, who seek to topple established gains in civil rights and liberties, are not yet in total command. Congress need not be intimidated

The freedom of choice bill is a regrettable necessity. Congress should not have to protect rights recognized in Roe v. Wade. That decision vindicated a woman's right to control her own destiny yet accommodated the public's increased interest in potential life in late pregnancy. But, given the hostility of the executive branch and the justices it has appointed, Congress is rightly summoned to exercise its legitimate power.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

No Police to Stop the Fighting

Clearly no one is going to send in troops to stop the fighting in Nagorno-Karabakh. It was only when television brought home the plight of Kurdish refugees last year that Western governments reluctantly agreed to a limited military presence in northern Iraq. The conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan has yet to reach, and may never reach, that stage. Thus, little remains but the hope that, if not reason, at least mutual exhaustion will bring an end to the conflict before both countries are reduced to ruins.

— Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Little Change in Saudi Arabia

King Fahd is moving almost imperceptibly in the direction of political reform. The

king has also pledged to restrain the powers of the religious police. What stands out, however, is what Sandis are not being offered. The decree does not even nod in the direction of pluralism, representative government, a free press, human rights protec-tion or basic rights for women. Saudi Arabia has one-fourth of the world's known oil reserves; what happens there can profoundly affect international economic stability. - Los Angeles Times.

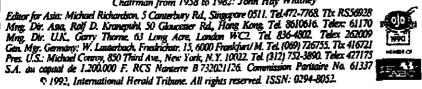
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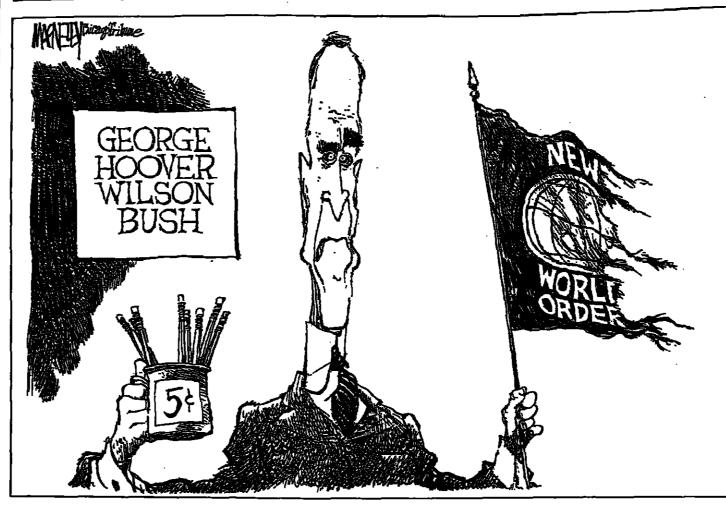
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When the Red Cross, Too, Failed to Help Enough

GENEVA — In 1951, a man calling himself Klaus Altmann appeared at the International Committee of the Red Cross delegation in General requesting a travel document for South America. He was one of the estimated 30 million people on the move in the turbulent aftermath of World War II.

Klaus Altmann was carrying an exit visa (from Italy) and an entrance visa (for Bolivia), the basic rements for a simple Red Cross travel document to make one journey. He had papers issued by the Allied Forces High Commission in Germa-ny identifying him as a mechanic from Kronstadt. It was only many years later that the Committee, like others, discovered after searches by Nazihunters that Klaus Altmann was none other than

Klaus Barbie, the infamous "Butcher of Lyon," the Gestapo chief in Nazi-occupied France.

In a similar fashion, Josef Mengele (alias Helmut Gregor) in 1949 and Adolf Eichmann (alias Riccardo Klement) in 1950 escaped on Red Cross documents from Europe to South America. These men and their secret supporters took shameles idvantage of a humanitarian service which benefited half a million people, mostly survivors of concen-

tration camps and refugees from Eastern Europe.

The latter found themselves at the end of the war in foreign countries, with no passport or legal documents, wrenched from their homeland, separated from their families, stunned by Nazi cruelty. The ICRC, with the express agreement of governments, gave simple travel papers to those who wanted to return home or emigrate to a new life. In 1951, the year Klaus Barbie escaped, the small Red Cross office in Genoa issued about a dozen such documents every working day. It was impossiBy Yves Sandoz

The writer is a senior member of the International Committee of the Red Cross, responsible for matters of law, principle and historical research.

ble to verify the identity of each and every applicant. Would it have been right to deny help to hun-dreds of thousands of needy people because of a handful of war criminals? Did the Red Cross help handrai of war criminais? Did the Red Cross heep the most notorious Nazis escape justice knowing-ly? Of course not. Yet these questions, once more in the public eye after the opening of Argentina's secret files on Nazi war criminals, challenge us again to look hard at our record in World War II. They also force us to address a broader issue: Did the Red Cross deliberately remain silent in the face of the Holocaust, and if so, why?

This is more difficult to answer. The ICRC has tried honestly to grapple with these troubling questions of the past. It has ex-ceptionally opened confidential World War II records to independent historians, and has transmitted documents to judicial authorities to establish the facts and draw the right lessons.

Faced with a tragedy whose horror was beyond magination, the Committee made many attempts to reach civilians who were devoid of protection under the international law of the time. It ran up against the systematic refusal of Adolf Hitler's regime to allow action to help the Jewish people.

Red Cross delegates, often working on their own initiative, saved many individual lives. Friedrich Born, in whose honor a tree was planted at the Yad

Vashem Holocaust memorial in Jerusalem, pro-tected thousands of Jews in Budapest in 1944. But Red Cross headquarters in Geneva failed to

a chance for success.

Finally, it was worned that its work of registering transmitting family messages to and ensuring humane conditions for millions of allied prisoners of war in Germany would come to an abrupt halt if it made a public outcry based on the sketchy reports at its disposal. It was a terrible moral dilemma, one which the Red Cross faces often in dealing with totalitarian regimes and scant information: Should one make moral compromises with what one suspects is great injustice in order to reach victims who have no other recourse?

more. But in the end, the goal of the Red Cross was not to write a nice page of its own history, but to reach the greatest possible number of victims. Our sincere efforts throughout the war to visit

issue a public appeal denomicing the genecide.

Rightly or wrongly, the Committee was convinced that a public appeal would help nothing. It also believed that confidential negotiations with the German government were the only ones with

prisoners of war, trace names of deportees, transmit messages for people separated from their families and send food parcels seem insignificant today in the face of the horrifying scale of the "Final Solution." The Holocaust represents the greatest defeat in the 125-year history of our humanitarian mission. It is a burden we share with many others who could not fathom the unimaginable, for it marked the failure of an entire civilization.

International Herald Tribune.

Curbing the Arms Race: Asians Should Lend a Hand

By Gerald Segal

LONDON — Managing the trade in conventional weapons is high on the post-Cold War agenda, but far too little thought has been given to one of

the busiest arms markets: Asia. In 1991, according to provisional figures from the Stockholm Internaaccounted for 35 percent of world imports of major arms such as combat aircraft, warships and tanks, the largest of any region; the Middle East and the European Community each

accounted for 22 percent.

Both Asia and the Middle East have states wealthy enough to afford the latest hardware. Unlike the Middle East, however, the insecurities that fuel the arms trade in Asia are less acute and there is an opportunity to control conflicts before they get out of hand. Yet the main focus of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council has been on curbing arms transfers to the hotter conflicts in the Middle East. Given the importance of parts of Asia for the international economy, and the op-

DALLAS — This time, it just might work. "Super Tuesday," the concentrated pack of

Southern primaries designed to de-liver to Dixie Democratic politi-

cians a presidential nominee who

will not kill the ticket in November,

has a chance, belatedly, of accom-

When key Southern legislators like Tom Murphy of Georgia and then-governors like Bob Graham of

Florida and Charles S. Robb of

Virginia came up with the scheme in 1986, they hoped to head off another "disaster" such as the all-liberal, Minnesota-New York ticket of Walter Mondale and Geraldine

By having most Southern states

set their primaries in a single week, early in the nominating season, the

architects of Super Tuesday thought

that they would definitely put a

moderate and perhaps a Southern

candidate into a contending or fa-

them. Three Southern or border

state aspirants were on the ballot:

Jesse Jackson, the black candidate

of the party left; Senator Albert

Gore Jr. of Tennessee, a liberal

backed by most of the conservative

establishment; and Representative Dick Gephardt of Missouri, a self-

styled populist who had exhausted most of his financial support.

Running against that divided

field, Governor Michael Dukakis of

Massachusetts won plurality vic-

tories in the two biggest Southern states, Texas and Florida. He and

Mr. Jackson both garnered more

delegates from the day than Mr.

Gore did, and Mr. Gephardt was so strapped by the expense of the multi-state effort that he was soon

In 1988 the scheme backfired on

vored position for nomination.

Ferraro proved to be in 1984.

plishing its goal.

portunity of catching arms races be-enough to keep Japan's arms procure-

transfers following the end of the Cold War. While some of the former leading importers, such as Afghanistan, North Korea and Vietnam, are slip-ping from the top of the list, many others, including India and Japan, are likely to keep their position. India and many other Asian countries are looking for bargains from a sale of arms from the former Soviet Union, But they will probably turn to the United

States, the EC and China as well. Japan might be expected to reduce its arms purchases with the dissolution of the Soviet threat. But Tokyo is anxious about a possible U.S. retreat from Asia. It is also concerned that China might try to fill the vacuum created by the departure of the superpowers. These possibilities may be

This Time Super Tuesday May Work

By David S. Broder

forced from the race. In the end, the

South helped make Mr. Dukakis

the nominee, and its politicians

found that he ran so badly in this

region that he may have cost the

Democrats a Senate seat in Florida and several House races in North

Part of the Super Tuesday prob-

lem in 1988 was the unexpected mix

of candidates, but part was a mis-

calculation about the character of

the Democratic primary electorates

in the South. While the region is

politically conservative, those who

vote in Democratic primaries are

not of that description.
In their book "The Vital South:

How Presidents Are Elected," po-

litical scientists Earl and Merle

Black write: "An exodus of many

white conservatives has significantly weakened the clout of this group

within the Democratic Party. Al-

though a substantial minority of

participants in Southern Democrat-

of themselves as some sort of con-

servative, the growing importance of blacks, white moderates and

white liberals means that the Dem-

ocratic primaries in the South now

tilt in a moderate to progressive

direction. There are far more votes

to be won in Southern Democratic

primaries by candidates who em-

phasize moderate to progressive

themes than by politicians who

In Georgia last Tuesday, for ex-

ample, 26 percent of the Democratic

voters questioned in exit polls de-

scribed themselves as conservative,

44 percent called themselves moder-

ate and 30 percent were liberal.

stress their conservatism."

presidential primaries still think

Carolina and Texas.

fore they become too intense, there is a strong case for making more serious efforts to control arms sales to Asia.

There will be major changes in the old patterns of conventional arms

uncertainties in Southeast Asia. Of course, restricting arms transfers to the region is not a simple strategy. China and India both have major domestic arms industries. China is also a major arms exporter. In 1991, China ranked fourth in the world in arms sales, and third among

exporters to developing countries.
Some of the Asian states whose arms imports are a significant proportion of their total imports, such as Burma and Sri Lanka, are mainly arming against their own people and pose little direct threat to international peace and security.

The five permanent members of the UN Security Council could do more to limit the arms races in Asia. From 1986 to 1990, the transfer of

crats would face the same risk this

year of seeing Super Tuesday bol-

ster the prospects of a nominee who could not carry the South — were it

not for the dramatic change in the

makeup of their field of candidates.

blacks toward the ideological ex-

treme of the party. The only viable

non-Southerner in the race. Pani

Tsongas, has an economic message

that has gained him support of es-

tablishment Southern bankers like

W. W. Johnson, in Columbia, South

Carolina, who have turned away

from recent Democratic nominees.

Most important, there is only one

Southern or border state candidate

running, Bill Clinton of Arkansas, a

man who seemingly embodies the formula for general-election success

This is how the Black brothers

describe that formula: "What the

Democrats need are extraordinarily skilled candidates who generate en-

thusiasm among the party's two es-

sential groups, blacks and core

white Democrats, but who are at-

tractive to the South's swing whites,

the conservative white Democrats

Short of naming Mr. Clinton, who has acquired that experience

over the past decade in Arkansas,

the Blacks could hardly have been

more specific. The exit polls in

Georgia, where Mr. Clinton won an

impressive 57 percent of the vote,

showed exactly the pattern of sup-

If today's voting in eight other Southern and border states con-

firms this pattern, the creators of

Super Tuesday will finally have

The Washington Post,

port the authors describe.

made their point.

and moderate independents."

for the Democrats in Dixie.

There is no Jesse Jackson to pull

major conventional arms to Asia and the Pacific was dominated by the United States and the former Soviet Union. Moscow accounted for 40 percent of the transfers. The United States was close behind with 39 percent, while the EC accounted for 13

What criteria could be applied to limit arms transfers? It might be possible to agree that particular states in specific zones of conflict, such as the Koreas or countries with claims in the South China Sea, should accept a new system of confidence-building measures that include intrusive inspections as well as multilaterally agreed exchanges of information on military deployment and plans.

Agreeing on sanctions to enforce controls on the arms trade will not be easy. One option would be to identify which countries spend more than the average proportion of their budgets on arms. Aid and high-technology transfers to the high spenders could then be cut. Using just one criterion for identi-fying offenders might be unfair. But a ranking that included multiple indica-tors—for example, arms imports as a percentage of total imports or as a percentage of gross domestic product might be more acceptable.

At a minimum, Asian nations should comply with the recent United Nations Arms Register. Five of the eight countries that abstained from the imitial UN vote on the register were from Asia. One, China, refused to take part in the subsequent vote in the UN General Assembly. There is a clear need to build confidence and restrict the arms trade in Asia. Without the cooperation of regional powers, how-ever, there is little chance of success.

The writer is a senior fellow at the International Institute for Strategic Studies and editor of The Pacific Review. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

In hindsight, the Committee could have done

ed States would be a part. There is practically nothing about trying to nurture collective security through the United Nations, despite clear public commitments by George Bush to move in that direction.

The whole thrust of the document is to lay almost all responsibility at America's doorstep — at the very moment when the American public

mood and common sense would suggest otherwise. The Pentagon planners do them-selves and their cause an injustice by being mable to unhook themselves from their big-brother, big-bucks mentality. For if you get over the shock of the document's basic thrust

and look at some of the specific things that the planners feel the United States should be doing, they have some good and important thoughts and objectives:

• "Preserve NATO as the primary instrument of Western defense and security, as well as the channel for U.S. influence and participation in European security affairs." That makes sense, especially if — as the document states — Washington will

also try to help along Europeanbased security arrangements. · Maintain our status as a military power of the first magnitude" in Asia. Right again, and it is what virtually all the countries of that area

want the United States to do. Be ready to use force to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction to countries like North Korea and Iraq. Here again the goal is right, but there is nothing said about taking on this dangerous task in conjunction with allies.

The document also would push the United States toward some rather major new commitments: With its European allies, America would defend Eastern Europe against a Russian attack. Again presumably with allies, the United States would make itself responsible for "regional stabil-ity" in the Gulf. These kinds of enormous undertakings need a great deal of public scrubbing.
Curiously and disturbingly, the

document seems to be silent about any American role in ensuring Israeli security. An attack on Israel by Syria in conjunction with Iran and other states is far from unimaginable. It would seem more likely than virtually all the scenarios that Pentagon planners say they are worried about, Congress ought to press Defense Secre-tary Dick Chency to explain this

disturbing omission.

But most of all the Bush administration should take a cold shower. Maybe then Bush planners would stop daydreaming about being the world's policeman and \$1.2 trillion defense budgets, and take a look outside their windows.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Gladstone to Win? PARIS -- The two political armies in

England are brought face to face from now till the General Election. The victory of the Gladstonians last week in London County Council elections may be regarded as a pre-lude to the greater battle. It has put the followers of the "Old Man" into the most buoyant spirits, and depressed the Conservatives. Most of the omens appear to be in favor of the Liberals. A party which has been in power six years generally loses its hold upon the country, not necessarily through any fault of its own. But people want a change.

1917: Heavens at Fault

LONDON — Despatches from a Swiss source state that the Prussian Chamber of Deputies is again the scene of stormy debates. The Liberal parties attacked Baron von Schorlemer, the Minister of Agriculture, whom they accused of being respon-

sible for food scarcity. Several speakers called upon him to resign. Baron von Schorlemer declared that he refused to quit his post while he continued to retain the Kaiser's confidence and that of the agriculturists. "Neither the Government nor the Minis-try of Food Supplies is responsible for the lack of bread. The Almighty alone is responsible. He failed to give us the crops we hoped for last year."

1942: Fashion Freeze WASHINGTON - From our New

York edition: The War Production Board served notice today [March 9] that the present fashions in women's clothes will have to remain in wogae for the duration of the war. The actice announced a "freeze of the existing silhouette." The order is to prevent a waste of materials in clothes which would result from "radical changes in style." Restrictions being drafted deal mainly with the setting up of maximum lengths and sweeps of woman's coats and dresses.

Campaig Whine. V And Tse

World Cop: Daydreams

Of Grandeur

By Leslie H. Gelb

N EW YORK — The Pentagon has come up with a new idea

for American security policy in the

post-Cold War era. It is to make the

United States into the world's only

policeman — in fact but not in

name, not everywhere but almost

the world's 'policeman' by assuming

responsibility for righting every

wrong," Pentagon planners state,
we will retain the preemment responsibility for addressing selectively

those wrongs which threaten not only

our interests but those of our allies or

friends, or which could seriously un-

The idea is to keep U.S. forces

large enough and strong enough to protect America's interests as well as

almost everyone else's. The thinking

is that if Americans do a really great job of protecting almost everyone against almost everything, then no

against amost everything, that has country — especially Germany, Ja-pan and a revitalized Russia run by bad guys — will ever want to develop forces of its own that could challenge.

American interests. No kidding. America's leaders "must maintain

the mechanisms for deterring poten-

tial competitors from even aspiring to a larger regional or global role."

according to the planning document obtained by Patrick Tyler of The

New York Times.
"Mechanisms" must be the latest

euphemism for administration plans

to spend \$1.2 trillion on the military

over the next five years. It seems

America has to be prepared to do a

great deal of policing to justify \$1.2 trillion after it won the Cold War

and cannot find even one nation

canable of seriously threatening its

security interests.

There is little in the planning docu-

ment about developing regional secu-rity arrangements of which the Unit-

settle international relations."

While the U.S. cannot become

everywhere. No kidding.

By William

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Daydream Campaign Fun: Whine, Women And Tsongas

ORT LAUDERDALE, Florida — Let us now

Phase out famous myths.

Myth 1. George Bush's popularity will rebound as economic growth resumes this summer.

A whining question permeates the Bush campaign: Why are people unfairly blaming him for hard times that statistics show are not really here?

The Federal Reserve "hit the gong," as central bankers say, last Dec. 20, at the culmination of a quarter in which interest rates were lowered dramatically and other stimulants were administered. The cally and other stimulants were administered. The cally and other stimulants were administered. The economic consensus is that real economic growth will resume six months afterward, and that come Fiscal New Year's Eve — June 30 — the economy will be merrily popping its cork again.

But economics ain't beambag. As America comes out of recession or stagnation, the last statistic to show good news is the unemployment rate.

Perking-up sales with lean payrolls mean productivity and profits which will help the stock market but the

ty and profits, which will help the stock market, but the president's performance will be judged on the lagging unemployment figures. A summer turnaround, even if it develops, may be too late to do much for the jobless figures or for presidential popularity.

Myth 2. Bill Clinton's campaign has overcome the

worst of the bimbonic plagne.
The word is around that at least one young woman

Let's pin on our 'Nobody's Perfect' buttons, recognize three pretty good candidates and stop sniveling.

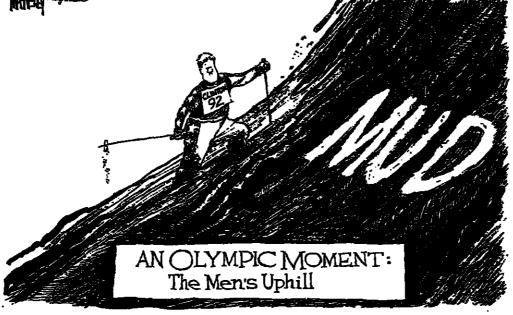
has been stripping for political action to illustrate her magazine memoirs. Punchy Clinton supporters are hoping that it is only a past Miss Arkansas, which would at least show gubernatorial state loyalty.

The brighter side: The number of voters lost to Governor Clinton on this characterless issue will probably remain the same. They demand marital fidelity, period, and it matters not to them if a candidate slipped once or a dozen times. However, the unforgiv-

ing judges can only walk out on him once.

As night follows day, any new life given the peccadillo brigade will encourage it to go for even more prestigious game. At a full-scale presidential news conference (and whatever happened to them?) some reporter — ostensibly in the interests of fairness — will ask the dread have-you-ever question of the president of the United States. If he denies it, thereby condoning the asking, the great hunt for even a hint with Mr. Tsongas's health to be more closely





of refutation will begin. But if Mr. Bush coldly denounces the fishing inquisition as unworthy of a place in politics, he will be doing what is right but will help level the playing field for Mr. Clinton.

Myth 3. The health issue has been laid to rest by the

candor of former Senator Paul Tsongas and his doctor. One of the most knowledgeable and responsible medical journalists in our business, Dr. Lawrence Altman of The New York Times, was given access to both the candidate and his personal physician. He wrote a straight news story that, despite its upbeat headline, had to be troubling to any serious voter.

I read it closely and reached two conclusions. First, Mr. Tsongas has greater inner strength than most of us realized, making his political comeback after his cancer went into remission all the more admirable. His emergence from the shadow of death to the spotlight of

gence from the shadow of death to the spought of national prominence is nothing short of inspirational. Second, several leading cancer specialists expert in the lymphoma that nearly killed Mr. Tsongas do not share the hopefulness of his doctor's prognosis. As I read the story — which bears careful study and follow-up — this candidate may be in greater danger of not surviving his term than the younger Mr. Clinton or even the older Mr. Bush ton or even the older Mr. Bush.

If Mr. Tsongas becomes the Democratic nominee, his complete medical record should be subject to inspection by doctors who could then make their independent judgments public. We need to learn more about his claustrophobia, too, the existence of which he freely asserted in his interview with Dr. Altman. (Perhaps a fear of confined spaces would be

With unemployment remaining high for Mr. Bush; with Mr. Clinton under continued sexual harassment;

examined — does this mean that a fault-free last-

minute entrant will scoop the pools? I think not. Let's pin on our "Nobody's Perfect" buttons, recognize a choice of three pretty good candidates and stop sniveling. This is shaping up into the best campaign in 12 years.

The New York Times.

What Clinton Problem?

In THEIR capacity for unhappiness, the Democrats, my beloved but neurotic ancestral party, remind me of what Tolstoy said: "Happy families are all alike; but every unhappy family is unhappy in its own way." It would take all 20 fingers and toes to count the ways the Democrate find to make themselves miserable.

Democrats find to make themselves miserable. In 1968 it was the Vietnam War. In 1972, a strong and attractive Senator Edmund Muskie, the shoo-in nominee, let the silly scurrilities of the Manchester Union Leader get his goat.

This year it is the Clinton problem. For all his alleged peccadillos — and never has the literal meaning of the word, "petty sins," fit better — Governor Bill Clinton is obviously the candidate for the Democrats this year. He is a brilliant and gifted campaigner, with a fine record of public service.

Yet here the Cro-Magnon liberal Democrats are, battering away at Mr. Clinton in the usual cannibalistic exercise. Why? The excuse is that Mr. Clinton's implied admission of past marital infidelity could be a liability. But the polls suggest that the voters are not buying it, that they sense the makings of a winner and are more urbane about the bogus sex issue than the press or the pols.

- Edwin M. Yoder Jr., in The Washington Post.

Japan, Land of Quiet Apartheid

T OKYO—In our brave new world of minority and human rights, it is remarkable that Japan's minority policies get scant notice. Apart from hundreds of thousands of South and Southeast Asian migrant workers, many of them illegal, Japan has two large groups of permanent minorities: from 2 million to 3 million burakumin and 700,000 to a million Koreans.

The burakumin are ethnically, culturally and linguistically Japanese. For historical reasons relating to "un-clean" occupations in which they

MEANWHILE

found themselves a millennium ago, they form a group of untouchables, unable to marry out of their group and assimilate with mainstream society, subject to every type of discrimination. How has Japan coped with the Koreans? The great majority were born in Japan and speak only Japanese, mak-ing a return to Korea unrealistic. They

want to be accepted as equals. More than a decade ago, Robert A. Scalapino, an American political sci-entist, sounded a pessimistic note in his introduction to the classic study on Koreans in Japan by George de Vos, noting that Japanese tolerance toward the outsider is extremely limited. "The sense of being part of a superior or 'chosen' race has been of great assis-tance in abetting self-confidence and a

collective will to succeed."

Mr. Scalapino added that in an age of increasing national interdependence, "a tightly knit exclusiveness will present difficulties of steadily war prowing significance." His pessimism has proved justified. Unlike South Africa, Japan has made practically no progress in unwinding apartheid. A sense of uniqueness and a fear of contamination lead to a form of polite, guiltless apartheid that achieves its objectives without a truncheon raised in

anger and with hardly a peep from "liberals," intellectuals or the media.

The Korean Peninsula was a Japanese colony from 1910 to 1945. Older Koreans in Japan were mostly brought forcibly to man factories during World War II; the young are their descen-dants. During the war, Koreans had Japanese nationality and many fought, willingly or unwillingly, for Japan. (The By George Hicks

allies executed 22 Koreans for war crimes.) Korean women played war roles, too. Hundreds of thousands were consripted like their menfolk to work in factories in Japan. About 100,000 Korean women, or "comfort

girls," were taken to the front lines to provide sexual relief for troops.

When Japan regained its independence from the United States in 1952, no time was lost in stripping members of the Korean community of their Japanese patients where nese nationality. As foreign aliens, they became disenfranchised taxpayers incli-gible for public housing, child welfare and aid to families with dependent chil-dren. Birth in Japan does not legally assure citizenship. Naturalization is possible, but the complex process prevents most Koreans from achieving it. Forced to adopt Japanese names, Koreans should find it easy to pass

into Japanese society, but they do not. The famous case of Pak Ching Sok v. Hitachi dates back nearly 20 years, but nothing has changed. When Mr. Pak finished high school in 1970, he applied for a job with Hitachi using, as usual, his Japanese name. He pass the company's entrance exams and was given the job. Hitachi then asked him to submit a certificate of family registration, which revealed his Kore-

an background. Rejection followed.

Mr. Pak, backed by the Korean
community, took Hitachi to court and
won the case in 1974. The court said that Hitachi had broken the law and that its sympathy rested with Mr. Pak because Japanese society had com-pelled him to hide his Korean name to escape discrimination.

It was a Pyrrhic victory. Today, few Koreans bother to apply to Japanese companies. They are mainly self-employed; some prosper but most eke out a living on the legal or illegal margins of society, reinforcing the Japanese perception that Koreans are criminals.

Barriers faced by Koreans are illustrated by Yumi Lee, a third-generation Korean-Japanese who has written a pamphlet. Who Has Heard Japanese-

Born Koreans' Voice?" She says she spoke only Japanese and felt wholly Japanese until the age of 16, when she "first confronted the unforgettable event which occurs to Koreans in Japan — I was forced to be fingerprinted and to carry the Alien Registration Certificate at all times."

She joined a high school volleyally

club, only to learn that as an alien she was not eligible to play in a national tournament. A career as a physical education teacher was likewise ruled, out. Unable to bear the extreme pressure to hide her Korean identity, she decided at the age of 20 to use her real name, Yumi Lee, dropping her Japa-nese name, Yumi Ueno.

While that was a great psychological relief, she must now face the full brunt of Japanese discrimination. What landlord would want to ruin the neigh-borhood by renting to her? While looking for an apartment, she lives with her parents in Kyoto. Many are vacant — until she gives her name. Still, she is not discouraged. Not all Japanese are racists, she insists. There are many good people around.

Thousands of Korean workers were

killed in Hiroshima in 1945, but the monument in the Hiroshima Peace Park does not list their names. This segregation in death as in life seems perfectly natural from the Japanese perspective. Koreans have seen it differently. After four decades of protest, they were finally allowed to erect a monument to their victims — across a river, well away from the peace park.

There are faint signs of change. The fingerprinting requirements for Kore-an permanent residents will be abolished by June 1993. They will be replaced by a family registration system that will give the names, birth dates and nationalities of the applicants. Japan's apartheid is imposed by an

alliance of bureaucracy, public opin-ion, legal enforcement and social sanctions. It meets no domestic opposition. The world should offer the Japanese understanding and sympathy because, at a deeper level, it is they who are the victims. Japan is accepted as a full member of the world trading community, but it cannot be accorded the same position in the civilized world. This is the Japanese tragedy.

The writer, who lives in Hong Kong, is preparing a book on the Korean "com-fort girls." He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Third American Century

What now? How does America redefine itself after the fall of the imperial Soviet Union? We Americans are left victorious but confused. It might help to place our-selves in the far future, to look back on America's first two centuries.

In our first, extensive century we conquered and occupied a conti-nent. In the second, defensive century we found ourselves threatened three times by totalitarian powers, and three times we stood with worthy allies against what we saw as evil threats, each time emerging and unchallenged from without.

The reorientation of the American soul in preparation for this third, intensive century will not be easy. It is after all simpler to jump up and "Go West" or to hold high the flag and shout "Remember Pearl Harbor" than it is to set oneself to the unglamorous tasks of rebuilding crumbling cities, reclaiming alienated youth and minorities, saving the menaced environment, restructuring self-serving financial practices, reforming education and, most important, creating a true rule of law, charity and justice for all. So, let's get going. HERMAN ARCHER. Cairo.

What Does Europe Say?

A headline on March 5 read, "Europe Needs GIs, U.S. General Says." A U.S. general would say that, wouldn't he? More to the point, what do Europeans say? Isn't it about time that the new emerging Europe started to decide also helps to have a supportive its own military destiny? and a good number of reli-FRANCIS M. S. PEEL.

Birth-Control Options

In "Banning Abortion Makes Orphans" (Meanwhile, Feb. 20) Anna Quindlen paints a very sad picture of women who died in 1929 and 1950 of illegal abortions, orphaning their small children. Nothing can make up for the loss of a mother whether by illegal abortion or drunken-driving accidents.

But women today have many oprandmothers and mothers did not have. These options are readily available and need not include abortion. Men can share in the responsibility by having vasectomies. Banning abortion will create far fewer orphans. Supporting abortion makes murderers.

JANET WILMOTH Brasschaat, Belgium.

Tyson: Cautious Cheers

legal system and the American conscionsness regarding rape. So I was pleasantly surprised by the guilty verdict in the Mike Tyson trial.

But on closer examination I no-

ticed a few of the more unpleasant traits in this trial. It seems that to get a conviction, a rape victim must be very young; pretty enough to be a beauty pageant contestant; a de-vout Christian and teetotaler; and sexually naive (virginal is better). It

able witnesses to her state of shock immediately after an attack, including a tape recording of a rape crisis telephone call.

Of course, it would also help if the attacker is a professional thug with a reputation already so bad that his only defense could be that no one in her right mind would allow herself in a room alone with this creep. She should try to avoid,

of fit few of these criteria. Until convictions are made on the basis of the crime rather than on the social "quality" of both victim and rapist, I will keep my cheers to a

Having been raped once and sex-ually assaulted and shot at later, I am all too familiar with the U.S.

just as a hypothetical example, good-looking doctors from upper-class New England families with high political commections. d most man t

[Name supplied.] Paris.

Regarding "The King (a Role Model?) Deserves a Stamp" (Mean-

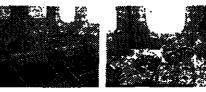
one knew how to make us sing.

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Joachim Wegmann, 34 Harriet Persson, 36

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and more comfortable seats integral footrests and tilttables. It creates the perfect ambience for enjoying our numerous other innovations like Chaîne des Rötisseurs menus – now in Business Class as well - and, from this autumn, your own personal in-seat video screen. Fly intercontinental with Lufthansa and

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Long Live the King

Elvis Presley touched more than one generation with joy, both awakening us and rocking us to sleep. It is only some weary people who now focus on how he went so terribly awry. The message to our children is not that you, too, can be a sick junkie, left to die alone in a mansion of cards, but that for awhile, when we were young, some-

JACQUELYN SOLOMON.

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1992

The government

selects the companies

so almost every one

is good,' said Chen

Stampede in Shenzhen **Sweeps Foreigners Along**

INTERNATIONAL STOCKS

By Laurence Zuckerman International Herald Tribune

HENZHEN, China — Whether you are a foreigner or Chinese, the preferred method for choosing a stock on China's two fledgling markets here and in Shanghai is the dart-board approach. It is also pretty much the only

information about the companies' past performance is scant because most of them were reorganized just prior to being listed. Accounting methods are, in the words of Hong Kong brokers, not yet up to international standards, and China's company law is still being written.

But China is booming, especially this 12-year-old special economic zone across the bor-

stock markets are in good odor at the moment after Deng Xiaoping visited Shenzhen in January.

The government selects the companies so almost every one is good," said Chen Ying,

a computer operator who was checking share prices with a crowd of lunchtime onlookers at one of the city's brokerages. But the government has also used its heavy hand to curb what it considered to be excessive speculation, resulting in a collapse

last fall. Since then, authorities have eased up and Mr. Chen, 22, has gotten back into the market, buying 20,000 yuan (\$3,650) worth of shares in four of the seven companies listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange.

He regrets not buying more in October, when the market hit bottom. "It's a pity," he said. "If foreigners want to invest in Chinese shares, my advice is the earlier the better." A Hong Kong broker couldn't have said it better.

Since the first B shares, which are reserved for foreigners, began trading last month, China's emerging stock markets have

been all the rage among institutional buyers.

"The popularity of it is unbelievable," said Steve Clayton, assistant director of Crédit Lyonnais (Asia) Ltd. in Hong Kong. which recently placed the B shares of two Shenzhen companies that are waiting to be listed on the Shenzhen exchange.

NLY TWO B shares are trading, however, one in Shenzhen and one in Shanghai. When others will be listed is a mystery. Ten others were approved for listing on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange in 1991, but have still yet to be listed, although as many as four issues, including the two by Credit

Lyonnais, already have been placed with investors. Foreign brokers don't seem to be worried by the delay. "This is less political than Indonesia," said the sales director of a major Hong Kong brokerage who was visiting the exchange last Friday. "You should see how long it takes to list in Thailand."

The consensus among foreigners seems to be that the earlier one invests the better because demand for the early stocks is so high. When B shares of China Southern Glass Corp. began trading in Shenzhen on Feb. 28, the price jumped from the equivalent of 72 cents to \$1.15 the first day. Last Friday, however, it was down to

"At the beginning, you have to close your eyes and just buy," said Oscar Wong, deputy managing director of G.T. Management (Asia) Ltd., who was also visiting the exchange last week. Mr. Wong is organizing a \$40 million fund that will invest solely in B shares. Since the fund's rules do not allow him to invest more than 10 percent of its funds in a single stock, he is

ready to buy whatever comes on the market. "We will be more selective toward the end of the year as more

stocks come on line," he said. Mr. Wong and others say the Chinese authorities are being careful to create an orderly listing process, ensuring there is an adequate break between new listings. In the streets of Shenzhen,

"Some people think new stocks will force prices to drop," Mr. Chen said. "But I don't think so. People still have enough money to buy so prices will keep going higher."

CURRENCY RATES

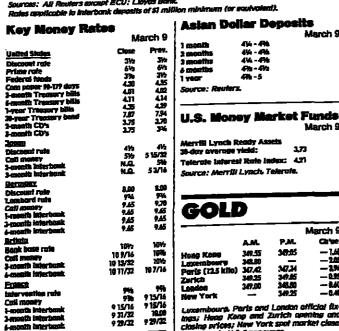
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West German Newspapers Flop in East

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service

BERLIN — Under Communism it was said people read novels for the truth, since the newspapers printed fiction. So there was little surprise after the Berlin Wall fell in late 1989 that West Germany's newspapers rushed into news-starved East Germany.

Within days, Bild-Zeitung, Germany's largest tabloid, was selling more than a million copies a day in the east. Others, like the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, encouraged West Germans to give reduced-price gift subscriptions to friends in the east as a means of getting a foot in the door.

Two years later, the presence of the west-ern papers has dwindled. Bild, which climbed to an eastern circulation of 1.3 million at its peak, has dwindled since then to about 300,000 copies a day in the east.

Die Zeit, the respected weekly paper whose total circulation sometimes reaches 500,000, has seen its sales in the east collapse to about 3,000 copies, from 15,000 in the heady early

days.
And Der Spiegel, Western Germany's leading weekly news magazine, sells only 50,000

"It's not that the people here are different; it's that their problems are different," insisted Monika Zimmermann, the editor of the Berlin daily Nene Zeit.

Ms. Zimmermann, who was East Germany correspondent for the Frankfurter Allgemeine before joining Neue Zeit, heads a paper that illustrates the route taken by most western publishers. Neue Zeit, once the paper of East Germany's Christian Democratic Party, a satellite organization of the ruling Communists, was bought by the Frankfurter Allgemeine to represent it in the east, where 17 million of united Germany's 80 million

In a stately old building near the former Checkpoint Charlie, Mathias Greffrath heads Wochenpost, a weekly bought by Gruner & Jahr, the Hamburg-based publish-ers. Wochenpost is intended to be an East German version of Die Zeit.

Mr. Greffrath, a West German and a former Zeit reporter, said East Germans often could not afford western papers; they can cost three times as much as those in the east. Moreover, he said, many East Germans were

copies of its 1.2 million circulation to East just uncomfortable with big western papers.

East Germans were accustomed to papers that were typically six to eight pages long, with brief articles, Mr. Greffrath said. So when they take in hand a paper like Die Zeit, typically 14 or more sections totaling more than 100 pages, they tend to read it from the top of the first page to the bottom of the last, "I've had East German friends tell me they buy Die Zeit, and it takes them three weeks to finish it," he said.

Mr. Greffrath's Wochenpost is aimed at an East German readership. With circulation at about 120,000, it is losing money, but Mr. Greffrath said he was counting on Eastern Germany's emerging middle class to provide

Bild-Zeitung has sought to capture market share in the east by creating regional editions. In reunited Berlin, population 3.4 million, Bild has separate editions for east and west, Typically, a recent eastern edition featured on its front page an article about Erich Mielke, the former leader of the Communist secret police, while the western edition em-

See NEWS, Page 14

Thatcher Miracle Is Showing Its Tarnish

Long U.K. Recession Casts a Shadow on Tories as Election and Budget Loom

Britain's Economic Plight

By Steven Prokesch New York Times Service

LONDON — When the Conservatives, led by Margaret Thatcher, won a landshide victory five years ago, Britain was booming and Britons believed their economy, which had long suffered from anemic growth, high inflation and militant unions, had been transformed.

Now, with Britain slogging through what is by some measures its longest recession since World War II, the so-called Thatcher miracle is looking a lot less miraculous. Later this week, when the government's annual budget is an-

nounced, it is widely expected to contain initiatives, including tax cuts, to pump money into the economy and ease the recession. But Prime Minister John Major, Mrs. Thatcher's successor and protegé, is resigned to facing a general elec-tion, which must be held by July 9, with the economy still in recession. The prime minister is expected this week to announce an election for

Last year, Britain's economy suffered its sharpest one-year contraction since the 1930s. Unemployment, on the rise for 22 months, totals 9.2 percent of the work force, or more than 2.6 million people. And economists expect it to rise to nearly 3 million people, rivaling the postwar record

After more than a year of reces-

"The latest data," said Patrick J. Foley, chief economist at Lloyds Bank, "indicate that there probably won't be an improvement in the first half. There may even be a slight deterioration." Slowdowns or recessions in the

Merch 9

United States, Japan and Western Europe mean Britain cannot expect much help from exports, which have been one of the few bright

What happened here has a familiar ring in the United States. Exmsion in the 1980s accompanied by lavish bank lending, tax cuts and spirited entrepreneurship eventually caused the economy to overheat. To cool things down, interest rates were pushed as high as 15 percent. Consumer spending plummeted and business spending

Some examples of the 1980s excesses are well known, like the col-

limited to technical assistance.

By Lawrence Malkin

International Herald Tribune NEW YORK — A high-powered group of American bankers is heading for Moscow this week under the auspices of the Federal Reserve to

advise Russians how to attract foreign investment,

but American involvement so far seems mainly

E. Gerald Corrigan, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, is leading the party. Mr.

Corrigan organized two dinners here during the past year for Boris N. Yeltsin to meet financiers and industrialists and is probably the American finan-

In Moscow on Thursday and Friday, senior vice presidents of money center banks including J.P.

Morgan & Co., Citibank, Bank of America, Chem-

ical Bank, Chase Manhattan, Bankers Trust and Rank of New York will address a Fed seminar on creating an environment to attract investment.

A half-dozen representatives of Fortune 500 in-

dustrial companies also are expected, but a Fed spokesman did not name them. The agenda calls for them to pass on to about a hundred Russian govern-

ment officials the expertise they have gained in

ment officials the expertise they have gamed in Third World countries on setting up a legal framework for investment, privatizing state industries, repatriating profits, pricing and similar topics.

Although U.S. investment in the former Soviet Union is moving much more slowly than the Russians would like, New York City is alive with offers of administration and appropriate to the contraction of the contracti

of advice, introductions and seminars purporting to offer direct lines to profitable deals. Only last week

Vladimir I. Scherbakov, an economist and former deputy minister, addressed several hundred busi-

nessmen about an investment fund he heads. He

made the presentation at the offices of a New York law firm, Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom. A New York Fed spokesman said the group at

Mr. Corrigan's seminar "will be offering technical

assistance, which is what you would expect at this

stage. The advantage of is that no one at the seminar has any hidden agenda."

After the last meeting on Jan. 31, Mr. Yeltsin told the American capitalists he had fulfilled their

cial official closest to the Russian president.



apses of Robert Maxwell's pubishing empire and Asil Nadir's conglomerate, Polly Peck International PLC.

There are also real estate problems like the sprawling Canary Wharf development in East London, where 40 percent of the 4.6 million square feet (400,000 square meters) of office space that has been built or is nearly finished is But Britain's biggest problem is

the tens of thousands of people who got in over their heads. College After more than a year of recession, there are no concrete signs of credit cards. Entrepreneurs found a revival in business or consumer it easy to borrow for new businesses. And home buyers found banks all too willing to lend them as much as 100 percent of their mortgages at floating interest rates that wound

> Banks were throwing money at people," said Donald Lee, owner of VIP Type Ltd. in Milton Keynes, a city 50 miles north of London, where entrepreneurs flourished in the prosperous 1980s. "But when times are tough, they tighten up."

Mr. Lee's small company, which prepares material to be printed, had been growing at 30 percent to 35 percent a year until April. Then sales plunged. His bank cut his overdraft and reneged on a promised mortgage to replace the temporary financing used to buy his building. Mr. Lee saved his business by selling his invoices at a discount. He now has no cushion. "I'm still on a knife edge," he

Bankers' Mission to Moscow

position party, are reminding Britons that the country went through two severe recessions in the 13-year rule of the Tories, as the Conservatives are known. So far, the gross domestic product has fallen 3.7 percent since the third quarter of 1990. But the 1979-81 double-dip recession was worse; GDP dropped 5.5 percent.

Beyond this year's election, business leaders, economists and other specialists say that how Britain lifts itself from this slump could be pivotal to its economic future.
"We're at a turning point," said

Sir Denys Henderson, a leading British industrialist and chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries. After the union problems, high taxes, excessive government intervention and lack of enterprise culture of the 1960s and 1970s, the pendulum swung too far the other way in the go-go Thatcher era, he

"One has to hope that when we get through this period of stringency," Sir Denys said, "we will see the pendulum centering — that taxes will not rise again to the point they become penal, that people will say, 'Yes, we still want the enterprise culture, we have to keep inflation low because we've got to be competitive in world markets and we will not be quite so ready to overextend ourselves in terms of borrowing.' But at this point, it remains to be seen which way the British econ-

In the 1980s, the Tories greatly reduced government borrowing Leaders of Labor, the main op- and even ran a surplus for awhile,

Russia. He continued: "I'm ready. Where are your concrete plans, where are your investments?" Officials who heard the speech said this was meant as a

talks last month with the former Fed chairman,

Paul A. Volcker, who is now chairman of J.D.

Wolfensohn & Co., a New York investment bank. Mr. Volcker plans to visit Moscow on March 21-22 for final discussions. At the maximum, he is

prepared to help set up a small team of advisers, which he would direct with occasional visits from his base in New York. In a more restricted role, he

would consult from New York on such matters as Russian negotiations for admission and credits

Meanwhile, the managing director of the IMF, Michel Camdessus, said Monday in Tokyo that Russia and the other former Soviet republics may be able to become full members of the fund soon

after the semiannual meeting of its Interim Com-

mittee in Washington late in April. Two problems

size of the Russian quota, which determines the size of the credit Russia will be able to draw. The

Russians seek a quota of about 4 percent, or about

And the IMF's members must expand the size of

Russia plans to lower taxes for foreign investors

prepared to help its sagging industrial sector, Industry Minister Alexander Titkin said Monday,

according to a Reuters dispatch from Moscow. Mr. Titkin said his ministry had worked out a

draft presidential decree on the tax breaks, designed to help foreign investors willing to put money into projects approved by the ministry. He gave no figures. He said Mr. Yeltsin would sign the

Russian industrial production is expected to

slump by at least 15 percent this year.

twice what the Fund has proposed.

the fund by enlarging their own quotas.

■ Tax Breaks for Foreign Investors

Russia and the IMF board must agree on the

from the International Monetary Fund.

must be sorted out.

decree next week,

challenge to the West rather than a reproach. Officials of the Russian central bank also held

Trade Data Belie **Export Hopes** For Germany

By Richard E. Smith International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT - Germany posted Monday a record currentaccount deficit and a surprisingly weak trade surplus for January, discomfiting many economists who look to exports to keep the German economy from slipping further.

"A single month may not be representative but this is a poor begin-ning for the year and indicates that perhaps not so much hope can be put in foreign demand," said Dieter Wermuth, economist with CDC Bank in Frankfurt.

As the German economy continnes to slump, businessmen and the government hope that a general re-vival of world growth sometime this year may revive the appetite for German exports and prevent the nation's economy from falling into serious recession.

But Monday's statistics, though perhaps exaggerated by special fac-tors, made it clear that there are not yet any signs of such a trend.

The current account, the sum of partly because of North Sea oil proceeds and the sale of state-owned companies. But personal and business debt soared. trade in merchandise and services, plus transfers, spun to a deficit of 6.4 billion Deutsche marks (\$3.8 billion) in January, from a 1.7 bil-The Tories boast about the relion DM deficit in December. The cord number of new business previous record deficit was 5.8 bilformed in the 1980s, when there was a net increase of 1.2 million. lion DM last July.

The merchandise trade surplus totaled only 100 million DM, down from 5.1 billion DM in December and 1.3 billion DM in January 1991. A number of economists had counted on a January figure similar to that of December. But instead,

While personal income taxes and business taxes fell, other taxes, including the value-added tax levied exports dropped to 54.38 billion DM in January from 55.59 billion on most goods and services, were increased. As a result, the overall DM in December, while imports, partly boosted by flows into Easttax burden for families with average or below-average incomes rose

in the Torv era. Several large British companies, however, are much healthier than a

But they do not like to talk about two records last year: 47,777 com-

panies failed and 75,540 homes

were repossessed.

decade ago. Most state-owned companies

were closed or hammered into shape and then sold. Similarly, private-sector companies that had suffered from years of overstaffing, inefficient work practices and too little investment were put through

the wringer.

The result is a collection of world-class companies like British Airways, British Steel PLC, SmithKline Beecham PLC and Wellcome PLC.

But as a whole, British industry remains encumbered by factories with less sophisticated equipment and workers who are less skilled and much less productive than rivals elsewhere in Europe, the United States and Japan.

Edward J. Roberts, chairman of a small maker of springs and clips in England's West Midlands, Britain's industrial heartland whose biggest city is Birmingham, boasts of the equipment his company bought in the last 10 years. But like most British manufacturers, he knows he must buy much more. Pointing to a \$220,000 machine

that is twisting wire into springs, Mr. Roberts said: "Ten years ago, See RECESSION, Page 13

ern Germany, rose to 54.33 billion DM from 50.48 billion DM.

Economists noted that the ancmic trade performance had com-bined with particularly heavy German payments to the European Community and lower receipts on German investments abroad to produce January's record current-account deficit.

Since such factors may be less in evidence later in the year and since a weaker mark may help boost exports, several economists said that they would not yet adjust their predictions for 1992.

Currently they foresee the 1992 current-account deficit narrowing to about half of the 1991 level of 34 billion DM. This assumes, however, a strong enough rebound in the world economy to allow Germany to substantially increase exports. The Economics Ministry also an-

nounced on Monday that industrial orders in Eastern Germany rose 16.5 percent in December from November, with foreign orders climbing nearly 80 percent.

But statisticians noted that the sharp rise in foreign orders was due to several large, single projects and other figures published on Monday showed that actual industrial production in Eastern Germany had fallen 6.7 percent in December from November.

will hold a conference in Berlin on

March 26 and 27 for 300 delegates

from the former East bloc.

■ Privatization Conference Germany's Treuhandanstalt said Monday it would share its experi-ence in selling off state enterprises in Eastern Germany with 28 East European and former Soviet republics, Reuters reported from Berlin. The privatization agency

Social Democrats Drop Threat to Block EC Treaty

BONN — Germany on Monday cleared a major hurdle to ratification of the European Community's treaty on political and

monetary union, when the opposition Social Democratic Party rescinded a threat to block agreement. The SPD leader, Björn Engholm, said the party still sought changes to the treaty that he said were needed because Chancellor. Helmut Kohl's conservative-led coalition had shown weakness in

negotiating the document. But, he said, the party no longer linked ratification to those demands. "There is no alternative to European union," he said, after a

meeting of party leaders. Earlier Monday, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher warned that Germany must not, through holding up the treaty, risk triggering nationalist impulses.

Europe's 'Yes' to German unity must be followed by Germany's 'Yes' to Europe," Mr. Genscher said in a speech. "There must not be any doubts about this. Small-minded rejection of progress toward European unity could mean new nationalism."

The accords signed at a summit meeting in Maastricht, the Netherlands, in December commit the Community to forging a common currency by 1999, with the exception of Britain.

But in Germany, criticism from the opposition that Maastricht threatens the mark has tapped a strain of growing public discontent with the planned common currency. The SPD has also called for the treaty to be improved to boost the powers of the European Parliament. Under the German constitution, treaties need approval by two-thirds of both houses of the legislature. (AFP, Reuters)

ONE OF THE GREAT DESIGNS OF THIS CENTURY: AND PROBABLY THE NEXT.



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The Royal Oak is instantly recognized by its unique octagonal shape. A classic design, totally

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Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — U.S. bond prices surged Monday, boosted by comments from the vice chairman of the Federal Reserve Board that suggested the central bank is concerned about the strength of the

N.Y. Stocks

U.S. economy, while stocks meandered in light trading.

The beliwether 30-year Treasury bond gained almost half a point, with its yield falling to 7.87 percent from 7.94 percent on Friday. On the New York Stock Exchange, mean-while, the Dow Jones industrial average recorded its fourth straight loss, falling 6.48 points, to 3,215.12,

its lowest level in nearly two months. Declining stocks outnumbered advancers by a few issues as volume dwindled to 160.62 million shares from 185.04 million.

David W. Mullins Jr., the Fed vice chairman, said there was still a question whether the U.S. economy would recover from its current maiaise. Weak economic growth angurs against rises in interest rates, positive news for bond prices.

The jury is still out on whether

this recovery will shape up," Mr. Mullins told an international bankers' group. He said he expected no

growth in the U.S. economy for the

But he said there were also some encouraging signs, including an increase in factory orders and a pickup in the growth rate of the money supply, which he said was expanding at a "more satisfactory" rate.

Low inflation and a low-interestrate environment favor long-term growth, he said. Mr. Mullins also told the Insti-

tute of International Bankers that banks should reduce their purchases of Treasury securities and start lending more to businesses and consumers.

In the stock market, analysts said a downward bias was likely to remain unless corporate earnings indicated renewed strength in the

RJR Nabisco Holdings paced the Big Board actives, easing 1/2 to 9% after Surgeon General Antonia Novello joined the American Medical Association in calling on R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. to voluntarily remove the cartoon character known as Old Joe, who promotes Camel cigarettes, from its advertising mate rials because it had a proven impact on children and underage smokers.

(UPI, Reuters, Bloomberg)

Traders Turn Attention To Mark/Swiss France

Deutsche mark against the Swiss franc and Japanese yen. Dollar traders took a pause after

last week's volatile trading, capped Foreign Exchange

Friday when U.S. nonfarm payrolls for February rose along with unem-

ployment.
The market is mostly working off bullish dollar sentiment. It was a little too zealous last week," said Alfonso Alejo at Mitsui Taiyo Kobe Bank in New York. The dollar fell Monday to close

at 1.6608 Deutsche marks, down from Friday's closing 1.6675 DM, and 131.925 ven, down from 131.900. The U.S. currency also dropped to 1.5064 Swiss francs from 1.5135 and to 5.6400 French francs from 5.6645. The pound rose to \$1.7255 from \$1.7190. "The market is on hold now after

last week was a bit choppy," said David Gilmore, senior foreign-exchange analyst at MCM CurrencyWatch.
Mr. Gilmore said the market had

lost interest in buying dollars and had turned to marks. The mark firmed in active cross-trading, against the Swiss franc and yen in

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NEW YORK — The dollar slipped Monday in quiet trading, as most dealers focused on buying the most dealers focused on buying the mark at 90.50. Rudy Espinosa the mark at 90.50. Rudy Espinosa at IBJ Schroder Bank & Trust noted strong support at that level.

> The mark also firmed against the yen, closing at 79.44 yen after 79.16 Mr. Alejo expected the dollar to

resume its upward trend as early as Tuesday. Others saw the dollar lingering possibly until Thursday, when U.S. retail sales for February are due. That statistic is likely to underpin the dollar, traders said. Earlier Monday, a feature of Eu-

ropean trading was widespread fear of central bank intervention that held the dollar down against European currencies.

"There's a nagging suspicion in the market that last week's intervention by the BOJ and the Swiss was a prelude to more concerted action by the Group of Seven," said Peter Medlock, chief dealer at Société Générale in London.

The Bank of Japan repeatedly sold dollars in recent weeks, with help from the U.S. Federal Reserve Board. On Friday, the Swiss made heavy sales of dollars and marks to

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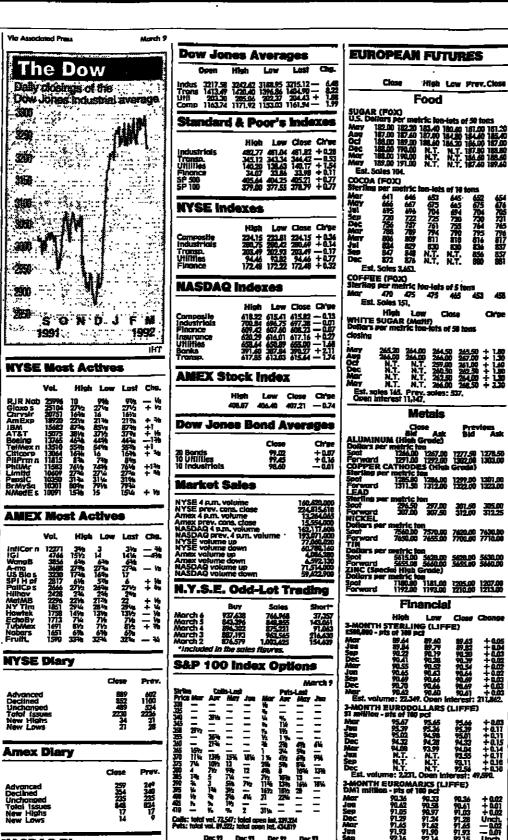
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France Prices Elf Shares at 360 FF The Associated Press

PARIS — The French government on Monday set a price of 360 francs (\$63.60) a share for its sale of a 2.3 percent stake in Elf Aquitaine, the state-controlled oil company.

Of the 5.78 million shares to be sold March 13, 3.38 million will be offered in France and 2.4 million in foreign markets. If all the shares are sold, the government will receive about 2.08 billion francs.

After the sale, the French government will own 51.5 percent of Elf. The Elf sale was announced in November but was postponed in early December, when the stock market dropped sharply.

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Elf shares closed at 369.60 francs on Monday.

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NASDAQ Diary

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

Judge Declares Drexel Suits Settled

NEW YORK (UPI) - U.S. District Court Judge Milton Pollack said Monday a final \$1.3 billion agreement had been reached to settle civil suits growing out of the 1989 collapse of Drexel Burnham Lambert.

growing out of the 1989 collapse of Drexet Burnnam Lambert.

Judge Pollack stressed that one of the parties to the settlement was the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., which last week had balked at the deal.

The creditors had filed more than 170 suits against Drexel, Michael R. Milken, the former head of its high-yield-bond operation, and other employees. As part of the settlement, Mr. Milken — now serving a 10-year employees. As part of the securities fraud — will kick in \$900 million. About 200 other, Drexel partners will contribute \$300 million, and the company's insurance carriers the final \$100 million. Drexel collapsed because of cash-flow problems linked to charges of illegal dealings by Mr. Milken and others.

Trump Casinos File for Protection

GTS per mearic sentents or the tenses | 184.91 184.90 184.90 184.90 184.90 184.90 184.90 184.90 184.90 184.90 184.90 184.90 184.90 187.95 187. ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey (AP) - Two of Donald Trump's casinos filed for bankruptcy protection on Monday, seeking court per-mission to go forward with a debt restructuring already approved by the bulk of their bondholders. The Trump Plaza plan restructures \$250 million in debt but does not

relinquish any equity because the casino is not in default. Mr. Trump has missed two interest payments to bondholders of Trump Castle, the other, casino. Bondholders are to get half of that casino's equity in exchange for lower interest rates on \$288 million of debt. Mr. Trump's other Atlantic City casino, Trump Taj Mahal, emerged from bankruptcy court last year with a prepackaged plan similar to that proposed for Trump Castle.

Citibank Merges Management Units

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — Citibank said Monday it would combine its U.S. and international asset-management units into one global investment-management business, with assets exceeding \$55 billion.

W. Neville Bowen, chief executive of Hill Samuel Investment Management Group Ltd., was named chief executive of Citibank Global Asset-Management, effective April 2. The Citicorp subsidiary said the consolidation would make it "more efficient."

Separately, Lehman Brothers International Ltd. named Christopher-Separately, Lemman Biothers International Conference of Stobal Deuters, a Citicorp executive, managing director and head of global foreign exchange, a new position.

(Reuers, AFX, Bloomberg) foreign exchange, a new position.

Keycorp to Buy Washington Bank

NEW YORK (AP) — Keycorp, the Albany, New York-based banking company, agreed Monday to acquire the largest independent bank in Washington state, Puget Sound Bancorp, for \$807 million in stock. Keycorp has operations in Northeast and Northwest states and already had 42 offices in Washington. Puget Sound has four banking subsidiaries and seven other businesses. It has \$4.9 billion of assets.

Consumers Pare Credit in January

WASHINGTON (UPI) — U.S. consumer borrowing edged down by a seasonally adjusted \$183 million in January for the third straight monthly drop, although automobile loans rose for the first time in more than two; years, the government said Monday.

For the Record

Ford Motor Co. made a bid for a \$550 million deal to build 65,000 cars in Canada to be used as taxis in Argentina. Revco D.S. Inc. said all of its creditor groups had voted in favor of accepting the company's plan of reorganization, setting the stage for its

emergence from bankruptcy. Dayton Hudson Corp. said it would eliminate about 630 jobs in its department-store division, which includes the Dayton's, Hudson's and Marshall Field's chains, to boost profitability.

Trans World Airlines' agreement to sell two of its last three London routes to USAir got clearance Monday from a federal bankruptcy judge. The \$50 million sale of routes from Baltimore and Philadelphia still must be approved by federal regulators.

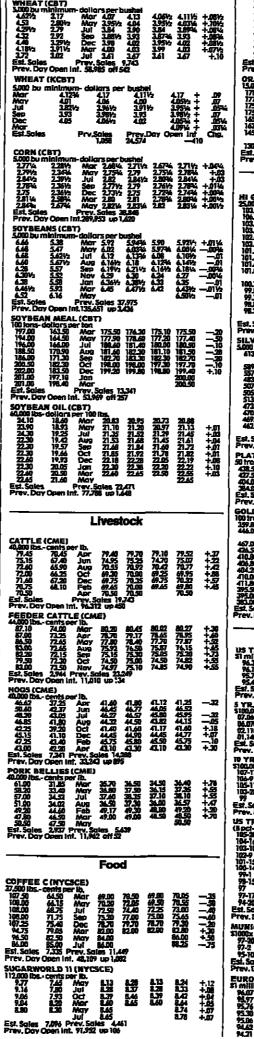
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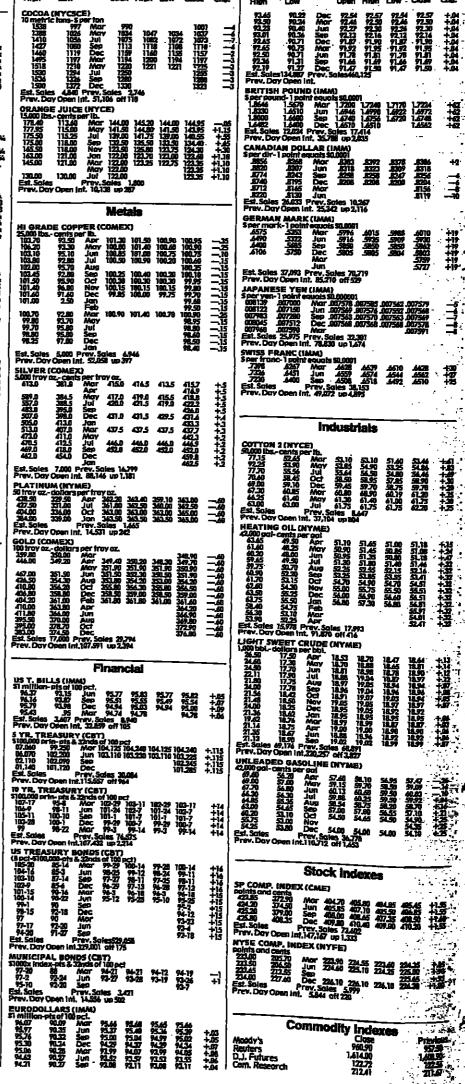
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Reforms Sought for U.K. Pensions

By Erik Ipsen nal Herold Tribune

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International Heraid Irrowne
LONDON — A Parliamentary committee concluded Monday that lax regulators were partly responsi-ble for the more than £400 million (\$680 million) that has disappeared from Maxwell companies' pension

Dozale Town Secting Confe The parliamentary report confirmed growing sentiment that the system regulating British pension funds is badly in need of strengthening. It complained that those entrusted with protecting beneficia-ries under the current system

repeatedly dement of their responsibility," the report said.

2 See Monday 180 modicum of comfort from the sheer multiplicity of those criticized by the committee. "It would be wrong to single us alone out for criticism and the report does not in fact do that," said John Morgan, chief ex-ecutive of the Investment Manage-ment Regulatory Organization, one of the watchdogs now widely scorned as having been late to act in the Maxwell affair.

The report also marked a shift either to company management or

the late Robert Maxwell was almost unique in both his determina-tion and disregard for the law and that very little could be done to stop such mercifully rare people. Mr. Morgan of IMRO also re-flected this shift. "We can't guaran-

tee that another Maxwell could not stage a smash-and-grab raid of this kind," he said. "But that is no reason for complacency." One problem facing would-be reformers now is where to begin. Currently, much attention centers on

the pension-fund trustees, and on such factors as their lack of independence and of financial qualifi-"The duties of a trustee are onerous and I suspect that many accept

them and become trustees without

having any idea of what those re-sponsibilities are," said David Ar-nold, a partner with the accountants Ernst & Young in London. Having agreed on the need for more rules and stiffer regulation, the committee recommended that the government conduct a full in-

pension law. Calls for pension trustees who are financial experts with no ties

quiry aimed at a complete overhaul

spread support. So have proposals that would strictly limit everything from the amount that a pension fund could invest in the shares of its own company to the amount of securities it could lend to that company.

Pension experts say that more rules of this sort, however, would require a stronger regulator to en-sure they were being adhered to.

lan Woods, a partner with the Wyatt Co. pension fund consultants, said that the danger was that too much regulation could persuade smaller companies simply to forgo offering such funds to their

Some experts worry that the net effect of any sweeping change in the law might be to drive up the costs of managing pension funds. That is the case with a mandatory pension compensation fund. Such a program would bail out pensioners in the event of a failure of their fund, and would be funded via a levy on all pension funds. The problem, said David Hudson, of the pension consultants William Mercer Fraser, "is that employers who run proper schemes will have to pay for the misdemeanors of the criminally minded."

Prosecutor Asks Jail Term for De Benedetti

MILAN — A prosecutor asked a court Monday to convict and imprison Carlo De Benedetti, the chairman of Olivetti SpA, and other financiers as accessories to fraudulent bankruptcy in connection with the 1982 failure of Italy's

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

largest private bank.

The prosecutor, Pier Luigi Dell'Osso, asked for prison terms of up to seven years and eight months, including a term of six years and two months for Mr. De Benedetti, who was briefly deputy chairman of Banco Ambrosiano a few months before its collapse with more than \$1 billion of debts.

Mr. Dell'Osso accuses Mr. De Benedetti and other financiers of being accessories to fraudulent bankruptcy in the

He has sought stiffer prison terms, of up to 18 years, for Licio Gelli and Umberto Ortolani, high-ranking members of the outlawed P-2 masonic

Indebted Belgium Ponders Rate Shift

rates fall below equivalent German but added: "The fundamental ink between the franc and the anlevels but insisted that monetary chor of stability — which is the policy would still hinge on tracking mark — will be kept completely." the Deutsche mark.

case the new government's burden of servicing state debt, the highest in Western Europe in terms of gross national product.

"It is being considered, although there is no decision yet, that both Dutch and Belgian interest rates could be placed slightly below German interest rates," said Finance Minister Philippe Maystadt.

The top priority is not to let the deficit get worse in 1992, and to bring it back to what had been planned last year," Mr. Maystadt said in an interview.

"Maybe Maystadt wants to take advantage of the weak mark, even for a short while, to keep financing costs as low as possible," said Ste-faan Sterck, chief foreign-exchange dealer at the Brussels branch of

It used to be that the great ma-

jority of people who came to Mitton Keynes Business Ventures, an agency that helps entrepreneurs get started, were people with jobs who

were looking to strike out on their own. "That has radically changed

in the last eight months," said Col-

in Offor, its chief executive. "Now

Most jobs have been lost because

small businesses went under or re-trenched. With bad loans piling up,

banks became reluctant to lend to

small companies, raising fears that

many more cash-starved enter-

prises would join the growing pile of failed businesses.

the work," said Ian Douse, manag-

er of Harvest Studios, a small com-

pany that does commercial photo-

copying and processing, "so we don't have the work." His sales

dropped about 20 percent in the last 18 months, and he cut his staff

But he was luckier than most.

computer-services companies in his

"It's difficult to see at the mo-

ment what is going to make things turn around," said Philippa A. Ec-

cles, chief executive of the Milton

Keynes Chamber of Commerce.

building; now there are eight.

to 6 from 15.

"Advartising agencies don't have

over 50 percent are unemployed."

BRUSSELS — Belgian authorities said Monday they were consid-sidering rates below those of Ger-

Mr. Maystadt said talks were tak-Lower interest rates would help ing place on the issue among the ase the new government's burden Netherlands, Germany and Belgium. "The talks are informal and are between the governors of the central banks involved," he said.

But the Dutch central bank said it knew of no discussions to allow Belgian and Dutch rates to slip below Germany's.

Mr. Maystadt's comments sent short-term interest rates lower on the Belgian money market and the franc weakened against the mark.
Belgian monetary policy is based on tracking the mark, the key currency in the exchange-rate mechanism of the European Monetary

But currency dealers said Belgium has room to let interest rates ease slightly, even though Germany was showing no signs that it would lower short-term rates.

DSM Guarded

A Profit Slump
Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HEERLEN, Netherlands -

The Dutch chemical concern

DSM said Monday that its net

profit had fallen 40 percent

last year, to 516 million guil-

ders (\$275 million), under-

mined by stagnation in its U.S. and British markets.

to 9.35 billion guilders.

Revenue dropped 8 percent

DSM made no predictions

for its business in 1992, noting

that the first few months of the

year had not brought a recov-

ery of its principal markets.

Despite this, DSM main-

tained its dividend at 8 guil-

ders a share. The government

sold 68.7 percent of the stock

of DSM, formerly Dutch State

Mines, to the public in 1989.

Operating profit fell 42 per-cent to 630 million guilders

last year, DSM said profit was

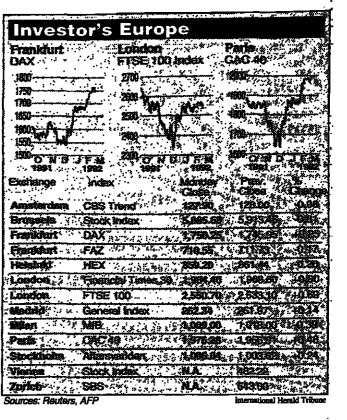
also hit by price wars that cut

into margins, by cheap chemi-

cal products from former East

bloc countries and by an in-

On '92 After



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Very briefly:

 British Telecommunications PLC said it planned to cut 20,000 to 24,000 jobs by March 1993, reducing its work force by 10 percent to 12 percent; the statement followed press reports last week, which BT called "speculative," that the company would cut up to 25,000 jobs.

• Trustees were appointed to run the estate of the former chief executive of Polly Peck International PLC, Asil Nadir, who was forced into bankruptcy in June.

• Steetley PLC called a revision by Rediand PLC of its hostile bid an illusory increase and continued to advise shareholders to reject the bid,

which now values Redland's offer at £635 million (\$1.1 billion). DAG, Germany's white-collar union, said it planned token strikes in the public sector and other protest actions to back up its 1992 pay claim; a DAG board member said the first action would be in Berlin on Tuesday. British Sky Broadcasting said it broke even this month, 16 months after it was created through a merger, with estimated trading results for early March showing weekly operating profit of £100,000 (\$171,300). Reserv

Air France Chairman Open To Idea of Privatization

PARIS - Bernard Attali, chairman of Air France, has said he would not be averse to a partial privatization of the state-owned airline. "Heading one day to the partial opening of Air France's capital would not upset me personally," Mr. Attali said Sunday on French television. "But this question should not be asked of me; it should be asked of the

government authorities, the shareholder." France last year began selling stakes in some state-owned companies,

retaining majority control. There has been no suggestion that it is considering doing so with Air France.

Mr. Attali said he had "high hopes" that Air France's plans for a cooperation agreement with the Belgian state-owned carrier, Sabena, would be approved by the new Belgian government.

He said the present 25 European airlines were far too many, and that the European industry was about to undergo a massive restructuring.

RECESSION: U.K. Troubles

(Continued from first finance page) swer that things have gotten worse," he said. "But if you look at the U.K." He wanted to buy two more, but the recession forced him

to cut planned capital expenditures by 80 percent.

Besides being better equipped, German competitors generally have workers with better skills. To be competitive, Mr. Roberts pays

his 130 workers one-third less than comparable German workers. "Many of us in the West Midlands might survive the recession, but not long-term unless things start to pick up," he said. "Another year of this could be very dangerous."

Foreign companies, drawn by Britain's free-market attitudes, low wages, widely spoken language and eagerness to have them, plowed about \$170 billion into Britain between 1981 and 1991. That investment is helping to revitalize for-merly declining industries, such as autos, and to build new ones, such

But with the fall of communism in Eastern Europe, Britain now seems remote from the center of the European market. It must worry about vying not only with France, Germany and Italy for investment but also with some Eastern Europe-

as electronics.

What does all this say about the Tory era? "It's not easy to give a definitive answer," said David Kern, chief economist of National Westminster Bank, "If you take inflation, economic growth and productivity growth over the period years, you can easily give the an- from 83 percent.

the average performance of the U.K. economy relative to that of other countries, the gap between us and the others has narrowed a lot."

From 1980 through 1991, the British economy grew at an average annual rate of about 1.7 percent, trailing the 2.6 percent average for the 24 industrialized countries in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. But in the previous 20 years, the gap was 1 percentage point greater, with the British economy growing at an average annual rate of 2.8 percent, apared with 4.7 percent for the OECD countries.

Britain's inflation in the 1969-1979 period averaged 7.9 percent but eased only slightly in the 1980-91 period, to an average of nearly 7.5 percent

British manufacturing productivity grew in the 1980s at an annual average rate of 4.1 percent — the highest of any leading industrialized country.

One reason was that the government pacified unions by requiring that many decisions, such as whether to strike, be made by the rank-and-file instead of at the union leaders' discretion. Other steps limited the ability of the

unions to disrupt the economy. Meanwhile, interest rates were percent from 33 percent and the and Alps Electric.

Boom Turns to Bust in a U.K. Town

By Steven Prokesch New York Times Service

MILTON KEYNES, England - If any place is a gauge of just how much the recession has knocked the confidence of Britons, it is Milton Keynes. A gleaming city of low-rise, mirrored-glass office buildings, warehouses and light-manufacturing factories about 50 miles (80 kilometers) north of London, it was one of the Thatcher era's boomtowns. As a train pulls into town, visi-

tors are still greeted by a slogan on a wall declaring, "Tomorrow be-longs to us." But with foreign investment slowing, housing prices called Thatcher entrepreneurs who down 25 percent to 35 percent and came and started businesses. With down 25 percent to 35 percent and unemployment at what is here con-sidered to be an astronomical 7.5 cheap rents and eagerness to help percent, uncertainty pervades the

Milton Keynes was designated a "new town" in 1967, a status that attracted people, offices and industry. It comprised several existing towns whose locations were considered attractive to commerce and

In the 1980s, large British and foreign companies came here in droves to escape an overcrowded and increasingly expensive Lon-don, There are 88 American companies, including Unisys, Motorlow and the government put more ola, Dana, Cooper Industries and money into people's pockets by Coca-Cola, and 43 Japanese concutting the basic tax rate to 25 panies, including Minolta, NEC



its abundance of commercial space, new companies get off the ground, many saw Milton Keynes as an the opportunities created by the

Everything was so new and suc-cessful that the community, with its

economy were the hundreds of so- has gone bust.

ideal base from which to serve large London corporations. Others saw

local boom.
Since 1980, the borough's population has grown 56 percent, to There were 25 small graphics and 187.400.

huge covered shopping mall, modem houses with thatched roofs and outdoor sculptures of cows, became both the butt of humor and the object of envy throughout Britain. Now, the local slump mirrors what has happened throughout the south of England as the boom in real estate, construction, retailing

likely to be eroded much now, percent growth.

economists say.

In addition, few expect the very low unemployment rate of 2.1 percent to rise significantly. Japan's labor market has been tight for several years, and the shortage of unskilled workers has been filled by several hundred thousand illegal aliens. An economic slowdown is thus not expected to result in large thus not expected to result in large numbers of layoffs or dislocations for the average Japanese.

billion of real estate, for instance, compared with \$13 billion in 1990.

To counter the drift of the economy, most analysts believe, the Bank

"This could be severe for corporations, but not for individuals," said Yoshihisa Kitai, chief economist at Long-Term Credit Bank. "That's what makes this a little difficult to define."

10 counter the drift of the economist analysts believe, the Bank of Japan and quick passage of the next fiscal year's budget so that accelerated government spending could begin.

The Miyazawa government has must influential leader in the government to define." difficult to define."

Politicians from the governing Liberal Democratic Party are still alarmed about the economy because they face a tough set of elections in July. They have called for lower interest rates and accelerated

that the slowdown, coming just as the United States is recovering from a recession, could cause Japan's politically sensitive trade sur-plus to surge, as manufacturers look to overseas markets to make

6.5 percent from a year earlier and imports slid 10.1 percent, producing a surplus estimated at nearly \$9 billion, 70 percent higher than in February 1991.

That is precisely what President George Bush and Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa have sought to avoid; to this end, Mr. Miyazawa agreed during Mr. Bush's visit in January to move to ensure that the Japanese economy would grow by 3.5 percent in the coming fiscal

year.

Most economists expect Japan to fall far short of that goal — a harsh turnaround for a country that generally counts expansion of less than 3 percent as a recession.

were pointing to one of the deepest recessions in 20 years, largely because corporations have drastically

Salomon is expecting growth of only slightly more than 1 percent

government spending to spar ex-But more worrisome are signs

up for slow sales at home. In February, for instance, exports were estimated to have risen

Economists are ratcheting up their forecasts for Japan's trade surplus for the year to well over \$100 billion.

Kermit L. Schoenholtz, an economist in Tokyo with Salomon Brothers Asia, said the indicators cut their planned spending.

"The figures are worse than what most people expected," said Yoshio Suzuki, chairman of Nomura

Research Institute, who expects 2.2 Industrialists, too, have begun is percent growth. Industrialists, too, have begun is the doubling of the year's value against the dollar.

The downtum could also con-

Shin Kanemaru, perhaps the most influential leader in the governing party, insisted that the prime minister should dismiss the Bank of Japan's governor, Yasushi lime if he does not cut the offi-

Norio Ohga, president of Sony Nono Ohga, president of Sony Corp., whose profits have been battered, said, "You can call the present slowdown a recession. Without pump-priming measures, the economy might plunge into a negative spiral."

And Gaishi Hiraiwa, chairman of Japan's most powerful business trade group, the Federation of Economic Organizations, called for a leading to cutbacks in production.

The Miyazawa government has put forward a budget that includes heavy public spending, but it is bogged down in the legislature.

Mieno, if he does not cut the offi-cial discount rate. It was last low-ered in December, to 4.5 percent.

The boom began officially in November 1986, when Japan start-ed its recovery from the shock of

Herald Tribune -LIVING IN THE U.S.?

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top marginal rate to 40 percent But what propelled the local and financial and business services

JAPAN: Politicians and Business Scramble to Head Off Severe Recession

Japanese manufacturers responded with a surge in capital investment, aimed at lowering their

production costs. But now a depression in the stock market has made it far more expensive for corporations to raise capital and has begun to affect business confidence. A slowdown

Why do Europeans buy Euro Securities in New York?

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crease in the price of naphtha feedstock. (AFP, Reuters) * * * *

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Thrift's Law Firm Settles for \$41 Million

By Stephen Labaton

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - Members of a leading New York law firm have agreed to pay \$41 million to settle government accusations that it had improperly withheld damaging information about its client, a large savings association whose failure has epitomized the savings-andloan industry disaster.

In settling the \$275 million suit the government filed last week, lawyers at the firm, Kaye, Scholer, Fierman, Hays & Handler, insisted again late Sunday that they did nothing improper in representing Charles H. Keating Jr. and his Lincoln Savings & Loan Association of Irvine, California,

They had been forced to settle, they said, by the government's move to freeze the firm's assets. The move, Kaye, Scholer lawyers said, had put the firm perilously close to collapse.

The government said Sunday evening that the settlement of the suit would "assure that the firm's activities that gave rise to the case are never again repeated.

The quick settlement, in which Kaye, Scholer neither admits nor denies the accusations, is expected to have a profound impact on a wave of lawsuits the government is preparing to file in the next few weeks against lawyers, accountants and savings executives from scores of institutions seized during a torrent of govern-ment takeovers in March 1989. The statute of

phasized a flood that swept a Berlin neighborhood after a water main

An unanswered question is

whether readers' tastes will gradu-

ally unity as living standards rise in

the east. One indication that they

will can perhaps be seen at Super,

an East German paper whose suc-

cess is predicated on the continua-

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect the trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

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limitations on those cases runs out this month. Freezing assets is a tactic that the government has traditionally reserved for racketeering, drug and tax cases, when prosecutors fear that the defendants' assets might disappear. The bid to freeze Kaye, Scholer's assets was the first time the government had taken such a step in its prosecution of law and accounting firms

that represented failed savings institutions.
"It's hard to understand why a freeze order was necessary," said Professor Harvey J. Goldschmid, who teaches corporate law at Columbia University. "This is a highly reputable firm with individuals who have substantial assets, and it's hard to see how everything would disappear in such a short time. If it's no more than a heavy-handed tactic meant to bhidgeon settlement, then I think it may come back to haunt the government."

Professor John C. Coffee Jr., a professor of corporate and criminal law at Columbia, said the order freezing the firm's assets was reminiscent of the Justice Department's prosecution of a New Jersey securities firm that had strong ties

to Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. In that case, the Justice Department froze the assets of Princeton/Newport Partners LP and accused it of racketeering, tax fraud and securities violations. The firm collapsed shortly after its assets were seized. Last year a federal appeals court reversed the convictions against all but two of the partners in the firm, and in

NEWS: East German Readers Have No Time for Die Zeit, No Eye for Bild

ing of West Germans into a circula-

tion that soon reached 500,000,

overtaking Bild in much of the east.

old former Bild deputy editor who

is now editor of Super, concedes that circulation fell this year to

But Peter Bartels, the 48-year-

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Started last year by the Burda publishing group of Munich and Rupert Murdoch's News Corp., Saper parlayed a brash mix of sex, East German boosterism and bashing of Wart Germans in the about 300,000. He attributes the drop to an upsurge in unemployment and a price increase to 40 pfennig, or about 25 cents, from 30 pfennig. Still, some see the slump pared with six or seven a year ago.

One paper that seeks success in minimizing the differences is BZ, a

Berlin tabloid owned by the

as an omen of things to come.

January the U.S. attorney's office in Manhattan announced that it would not retry the cases.

The lawsuit against Kaye, Scholer was filed last Monday by the Justice Department and the Office of Thrift Supervision, the agency that oversees the savings industry. The government has not fully explained why it sought to control Kaye, Scholer's assets.

The Office of Thrift Supervision has said, without elaboration, that the firm had threatened to reduce its insurance coverage and thus make it more difficult for the government to collect on a judgment. Harris Weinstein, the thrift office's chief counsel, has declined to elaborate or explain why a law firm would want to reduce its insurance coverage, which would only increase the liability of each of the firm's partners and put their personal assets at risk of being taken by the government.

Under the settlement, Peter M. Fishbein, who is a senior partner at the firm and was managing partner until 1990, and another lawyer, Karen E. Katzman, agreed to be barred from representing any savings associations and banks that carry federal deposit insurance. A third partner, Lynn Toby Fisher, consented to the more modest censure of agreeing not to commit future violations.

The firm also agreed to have lawyers representing its banking and savings clients be supervised by a partner with at least 10 years experience in the field.

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Springer concern, whose editor, is fast approaching when West Claud Larass, sees little future for papers like Wochenpost and Super zines will find readers in the east.

pared with six or seven a year ago. Of its circulation of 350,000, about

70,000 to 80,000 copies are sold in

But Mr. Larass believes the time

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Monday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

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Section 1.

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Munich - Europe's New Hub

Airport Will Boost Local Economy

Even before it was fin-ished, Munich's new airport was a major economic factor in Bavaria as well as throughout Germany.

Some 273 Bayarian and 58 other companies participated in building the facility; 20,000 people will work at the airport itself, and another 80,000 will eventually be employed by related facilities in the re-

While welcoming the ongoing development of Munich's north side and the advent of such ancillary enterprises as hotels and transport companies, the state government is taking special pains to steer the inevitable growth that will be linked to the airport into the proper channels

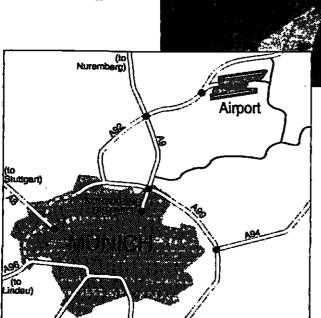
"The one thing we don't want is an economic monoculture around the airport," says August Lang, state minister for economics and transport. His ministry has formulated a plan detailing how a healthy balance between residential and commercial values will be maintained in the future development of areas near the airport

Regensburg, Landshut, Passau and other east Bavarian communities in the vicinity of the airport were once economic backwaters. Now, however, they will boast sophisticated new facilities operated by such companies as Siemens, BMW and Hitachi, all located less than an hour away from the new airport

This advertising sec-tion was produced in its entirety by the supplements division of the International Herald Tribune's advertising department. It was written by Terry Swartzberg, a bu journalist based in Munich.

Downtown Munich: New developments near the airport will be linked to Munich's economy as a whole. according to

government officials.



How to Get There

By express railroad: Every 20 minutes (starting at 3:20 A.M.) a train leaves Munich's main train station (Hauptbahnhof) for the airport. The cars of S-Bahn Line 8 are easily recognizable: they are blue and sport a big "M" and the words "Airport Line." Line 8 takes 38 minutes to get from the train station to the airport. Last train back to the city: 12:55 A.M. Cost: 10 Deutsche marks (around \$6). Baggage check-in is possible at the main train station or upon arrival at the airport. In Munich's northern and eastern suburbs, shuttle buses connect the airport with S-Bahn Line 1 (Freising) and Line 6

By automobile: The airport is located some 28.5 kilometers (18 miles) northeast of downtown Munich. Take autobahn A9 north (towards Nuremberg) until it joins autobahn A92. Turn east, toward Freising, and then follow the signs to the airport. These autobahns are often congested, so allow between 30 and 45 minutes. Plenty of parking is available at the airport: the modern parking lots can accommodate 10,000

Automobile rental: all major international and German chains are on hand at the "Renta-Car Center." Some 1,900 vehicles are stationed at the airport. Taxis are expensive. A trip from downtown Munich to the airport can cost around 90

A New Role for Bavaria

August Lang, 63, became the state's minister for economic affairs and transport in 1988. Here he discusses the new airport in the context of other developments in Bavaria.

This year seems to be shaping up as the year of Bavarian infrastructure, with the completion of the new airport and of the Rhine-Main-Danube canal linking the North and Black Seas.

That is correct, along with Munich's new freight and container train statransport links between

·Eastern Europe and the new states of Eastern Germany on the other, not to mention a variety of improvements within the state. One thing we're proud of is the introduction of a new way to finance regional public transportation, one which divides the burden among and federal governments.

with the communities con-

tributing a proportionally smaller share.

Your ministry has compiled an ambitious list of possible future transport projects, ranging from a tunnel under the Alps to widening the autobahn between Nuremberg and Berlin. Were you to be granted one wish, which see realized first?

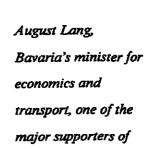
My choice would be a



magnet-levitation monorail running from Munich to Berlin.

Who stands to benefit most from the new air-

The positive effects of the airport will be felt



throughout Bavaria. And one thing has become apparent over the past year or so: Bavaria has an important role to play as a provider of essential ser-

the airport development.

Germany's Brand New Point of Entry

On May 17, Europe's newest airline hub will begin operations, and competition for seats on planes landing in Munich that day is fierce, reports Willi Hermsen, managing director of the airport authority.

Summer 1992 will bring many more flights to and from Munich: increases of 17 percent to domestic destinations, 13 percent to European cities and 4 percent to intercontinental routes.

The 12 million people expected to use the airport in its first year of operation will probably not even notice the increased num-

Airfreight is expected to triple

ber of flights, except in the sudden abundance of direct flights from Munich to Italy and other points in southern Europe, as well as to the Far East and other international destina-For travelers whose

flights originate in such "feeder" airports as Nuremberg, Dresden and Hannover, Munich will become their point of transfer. For Indonesians, Kuwaitis, West Indians and North Americans. Munich's gleaming glassed-in halls will become their point of entry to Germany.

Although dozens of in-ternational carriers (including 11 new to Munich) are behind the various improvements in passenger services offered by the new airport, Lufthansa, Germany's flag carrier, is play-' ing a key role. "Munich is to be our second major base of operations," states a spokesman for the airline, which has committed several hundred million Deutsche marks for the upgrading of compan erations in Munich.

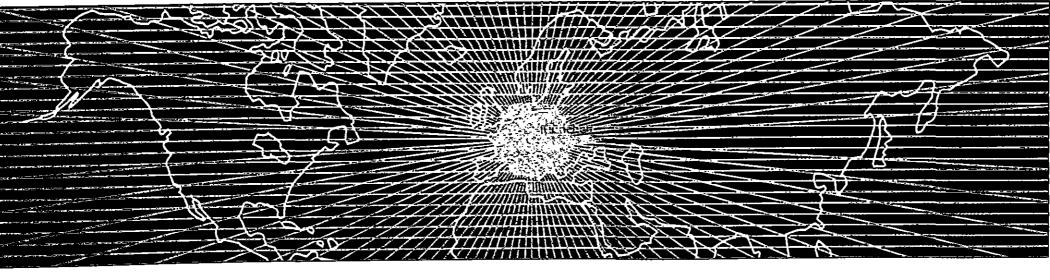
By the end of 1992,

some 4,400 Lufthansa employees will be working in Munich at the carrier's own freight-processing and aircraft-maintenance facilities (the former set to handle 250,000 metric tons of freight a year, the latter able to hold six Boeing 747-400s simultaneously), staffing its Flight Operations Center, or checking in passengers for 855 di-rect and 1,307 transfer flights a week (compared with current totals of 725 and 609 respectively).

No sector of air travel has grown more explosively in recent years than air-freight, which has doubled over the past decade, and no part of Munich's old airport (Munich-Riem) was more clogged than its freight area, a random assemblage of halls and multipurpose buildings.

Bavaria is heavily dependent on quick deliveries since its economy is oriented toward producing such high-value, lowweight items as computer chips and medical lasers. The Munich Air Cargo Center (MACC) will therefore have an immediate, highly visible impact on the local economy. Munich-Riem handled

85,000 metric tons of airfreight last year; Munich's new airport is projected to triple that figure within a few years, eliminating the lines of trucks that once drove past Riem on their way to more efficient airports. The MACC is expected to set new standards for freight processing turnaround times, thanks to its comwith room for 100,000 metric tons of freight.



Munich's ew airport: Non-stop. On line.

59 scheduled airlines link Munich's new airport to cities worldwide, providing a total of more than 3.100 non-stop flights. The airport is located some 28 kilometres - or a bit

more than 30 minutes - to Munich's northeast.

There are direct connections by either highway or railway. Through its innovative, high-access design, the airport can quickly and easily handle an initial 14 million persons and 250,000 metric tons of freight a year.

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Monday's Prices

NASDAO prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

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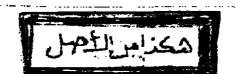
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At what time do you wight to dine? This year Singapore Airlines offers even more interesting choices in First Class. For example, if you order when making your booking, a special Easy Meal will be served to you at any time you prefer. There is also the choice of canapes or satay. Milk or dark chocolates. Even Dom Pérignon or Krug champagne, on longer flights. And of course, whenever or whatever you choose, our gentle hostesses will serve you as only they know how.



Hanoi Drafts Oil Law for Rash of Bids

HANOI - Vietnam, a newcom-

er to petroleum production, is drafting an oil law to help it cope with the rush of foreign companies bidding for its offshore blocs. The state oil company, Petro-

Vietnam, presented foreign compa-nies at a seminar last week with a draft of the law, which it hopes the legislature will adopt this month.

The draft defines oil-exploration activities and outlines the rights and obligations of all parties. It describes a state petroleum management authority that Vietnam is creating to set oil policy, organize drilling inspection, redesignate exploration blocs and manage other aspects of oil operations.

The plan also describes the royalties, taxes and charges that Petro-Vietnam and foreign companies producing crude oil would have to pay to the Vietnamese government.

The PetroVietnam chairman, Truong Thien, said in a speech at the seminar that the law would embody Hanoi's new policy to encourage foreign investment.

Vietnam has signed 11 production-sharing contracts with companies from Australia, Belgium, Britain, Canada, France, India, Malaysia, the Netherlands and Norway, but wants a better legal framework for future deals.

Hanoi agreed in principle in January to grant companies from Europe, Japan and South Korea exploration rights on five untapped southern offshore blocs. Foreign oil sources said the government was expected to grant concessions for five more blocs by May and that foreign firms were involved in aggressive bidding.
In addition, nine foreign compa-

nies are bidding for exploration rights on Dai Hung, Vietnam's biggest oil field.

The draft proposes royalty payments ranging from 6 percent on production of up to 15,000 barrels per day to 20 percent on output of 50,001 to 75,000 barrels.

PetroVietnam and foreign oil producers also would be required to pay a tax of 50 percent on net profit from their petroleum operations.

Singapore Cuts More Taxes

SINGAPORE — Singapore's Finance Ministry said Monday that rates of some income taxes, including nonresident tax and dividend tax, would be reduced starting in the 1993 assessment year, in step with a reduced corporate tax.

Last mouth, Finance Minister Richard Hu pro-posed in his budget speech that the corporate tax be reduced by one percentage point to 30 percent in the 1993 assessment year. The idea, he said, was to help maintain Singapore's attractiveness as a location for investment and offset some of the business cost increases of the past year. The Finance Ministry's statement said the tax

on the chargeable income of nonresidents would be reduced to 30 percent from 31 percent.

U.S.-Japan Rice Dispute

TOKYO - An exhibition of American rice in Tokyo next month may

The United States plans to exhibit samples of rice despite a Japanese ban

on imports, and despite an incident last spring when the USA Rice Council withdrew samples of American rice from a food exhibition here after

Japanese officials said showing the rice violated the Food Control Law.

"The show is to educate Japanese consumers about the many types of

rice available in the U.S.," said James V. Parker, an agriculture official at

the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo, at a news conference at Japan's Agriculture

But the deputy minister of agriculture, Yoshihiro Hamaguchi, told reporters: "The basic stance of the Japanese government is the same as

Janan argues that rice self-sufficiency is a national security matter.

After a successful Uruguay Round, the Japanese rice market will be

U.S. officials are hopeful the ban on imports will end soon, and that

Japan will apply a GATT proposal to convert such barriers to tariffs.

As - Australian Deliars; AS - Austrian Schillings; BF - Belgian Francs; Cs - Conadian Daliars; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - Franch Francs; Pros. - Pasetas; SGS - Stagapore Daliars; SF - Swiss Francs; Y-Yen; a - asked; +- Offer Prices; N.A.-FL - Dutch Florin; LI+ - Hallan Lira; LF - Luxembourg Francs; Pros. - Pasetas; SGS - Stagapore Daliars; SF - Swiss Francs; Y-Yen; a - asked; +- Offer Prices; N.A.-FL - Not Communicated; - Pare; S - suspended : SFS - Stack Schit; *- Ex-Dividend; **- Ex-Rits; -@ Offer Price incl. 3% prelim, charge; e - Paris exchange; ++ - Misqueted earlier; x-na) registered with regulatory outhority

force a new emption of the long-running farm-trade confrontation

Starts Bubbling Again

Withholding tax on interest paid to a person not known to the payer to be a Singapore resident will also be cut to 30 percent from 31 percent.

The tax on dividends paid on or after Jan. 1, 1992 for a company resident in Singapore will be reduced, as well, to 30 percent from 31.

The statement said societies, clubs and associations now pay lax rates from 6 percent for the first 2,500 Singapore dollars of chargeable income to 55 percent for income in excess of 100,000 dollars

The effective rate of tax imposed will be reduced to 30 percent from 31 percent from 1993 so as to ensure that those who are taxed will not need to pay at more than the corporate rate.

China Plans Tougher Collection

BELJING - China, faced with growing budget deficits running to billions of dollars, plans to get tough with tax evaders and introduce innovations such as sales tax and inheritance tax, the official media said on Monday,

Jin Xin, director of the State Administration of Taxation, was quoted by the official China Daily as saying something had to be will be introduced," Mr. Jin was

between the United States and Japan.

Ministry. "We have no rice to sell at the show."

last year. The U.S. should follow the existing rule."

open. Business can begin at that time," Mr. Parker said.

WFRF

growth of state revenues.

He said the taxation administration would be split into three departments — collection, management and inspection — and the tax code would be altered.

"Some similar tax categories will be merged and unified and some new taxes, such as a purchase tax and an inheritance tax. quoted as saying. He did not give timetable for the changes.

China's budget deficit was targeted at 13.35 billion yuan (\$2.5 billion) in 1991, after hitting 15.04 billion yuan in 1990. But official planners now say the real 1991 deficit is nearer 20 billion yuan.

The deficit is worse -- close to \$10 billion - under International Monetary Fund calculations,

Bond Closer To Bankruptcy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SYDNEY — Alan Bond, the fallen entrepreneur, moved closer to bankruptcy Monday as creditor banks chasing \$194 million petitioned the Federal Court to appoint a trustee to

his estate. Mr. Bond, 53, is deemed to have committed an act of bankruptcy after failing to pay the debt by a March 6 deadline.

Mr. Bond plans to appeal to the full bench of the Federal Court on Thursday. The banks, led by Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp., were able to apply for seizure of his assets after Mr. Bond's last appeal was dismissed last week. (AFP, Reuters)

Hong Kong Gains Exxon's Confidence

By Laurence Zuckerman

International Herald Tribune
HONG KONG — Casting vote of confidence in Hong Kong's future, Exxon Corp. pledged Mon-day to invest in a 60 billion Hong Kong dollar (\$7.74 billion) upgrade program by an electricity-generating venture in which it owns a ma-

"We expect the Hong Kong economy to remain strong and electric power demand to continue to grow and support the need for new generating capacity," said Michael J. Clancy, chairman of Exxon Energy Ltd., a Hong Kong subsidiary of U.S.-based Exxon Corp.

Exxon Energy holds a 60 percent share in three power companies op-erated by China Light & Power Co., the Hong Kong utility company that holds the remaining 40 percent. The companies provide three-fourths of the colony's electricity, with opera-tions in the mainland districts of the New Territories and Kowloon.

Mr. Clancy's comments came before Exxon and China Light signed a 15-year operating agreement with the Hong Kong government that commits the partners to Hong Kong until 2008, well after the colony's return to China in 1997.

Under what is called the scheme of control, profits of the de facto monopoly are limited to roughly 15 percent of the partners' fixed assets, less depreciation.

Sir William Stones, managing di-rector of China Light, said the partnership would place 60 billion Hong Kong dollars over the next 10 years in a series of investments that would double Hong Kong's power-generating capacity, to 12,000 megawatts.

In addition, the agreement allows the partnership to retain 20 percent of sales of excess generating capacity to China. This amounted to \$116 million last year and is increasing as China strains to meet the power demands of its fast-developing coastal regions.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Those sales, along with other excess profits, currently go into a development fund that helps finance new assets, while a portion of the interest is passed on to consumers.

agreement was shown to mainland authorities and had received their approval with no major revisions.

We have found the authorities to be cooperative and understanding."
Mr. Clancy said. "We are satisfied that the post-1997 business environment will enable us to secure the future prosperity of the enterprise."

In another development, Sir Wil-ham said China Light would sign a provisional agreement this week with Chinese authorities to purchase natural gas from a propos 800-kilometer (500-mile) pipeline that will stretch from the waters off Hainan island in the South China Sea to Hong Kong by 1996.

The pipeline, which is to be built by a consortium of China National Offshore Oil Corp., Atlantic Richfield Co. and Kuwait Foreign Ex-ploration Co., will help fuel Exxon and China Light's planned 6,000 megawait power plant at Black Point in the New Territories.

10 Trillion Yen In Dud Loans

For Real Estate Agence France-Presse
TOKYO — Japanese

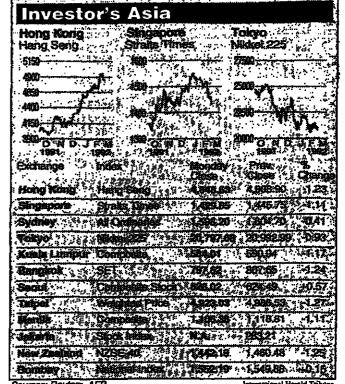
banks' outstanding nonper-forming loans to the volatile real estate sector may have exceeded 10 trillion yen (\$77 bilhion) last year, a senior analyst at Nomura Securities Co. said Monday.

Hiroki Akimoto, manager of Nomura's institutional research and advisory department, said that in addition to the real estate loans, bad loans to nonbank financial institutions were estimated at around 5 trillion yen.

Nippon Trust Bank, an affiliate of Mitsubishi Bank, has the biggest exposure, with 26.3 percent of its outstanding loans to the real estate sector. followed by Nippon Credit Bank with 20.2 percent.

March 9, 1992

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN on (33-1) 46 37 52 12.



Very briefly:

 Foster's Brewing Group Ltd.'s chief executive. Peter Bartels, reportedly resigned on Friday, according to unconfirmed Australian press reports, which cited speculation of a dispute about dividends with Asahi Breweries Ltd., 19.9 percent owner of the Australian brewing concern.

• Exxon Coal & Minerals Australia Ltd. plans to shut its Lemington underground coal mine in New South Wales in July because of weak prices, rising costs and low production, but it will expand open-cut operations and boost annual output to 2.7 million metric tons from 2.4 million.

• Ishida Iron Works Co. of Japan is considering the establishment of a plant in the Philippines to produce construction materials for the Japanese market, the Business Star newspaper reported from Manila.

• NEC Corp. is leading a new Indonesian joint venture, PT NEC Nusantara Communications, which will make and sell telephone switching systems; NEC owns 45 percent; PT Elektrindo Nusantara, 25 percent; Sumitomo Corp., 20 percent; and PT Humpuss, 10 percent.

 Nippondenso Co., a Japanese auto-parts maker affiliated with Toyota Motor Corp., said its net profit fell 3.7 percent in 1991, to 60.8 billion yen (\$461.1 million), and sales dropped 2 percent, to 1.48 trillion year. Honda Motor Co. said it was close to an agreement under which the Romanian government's Renta Auto Service would act as its import and

Marubeni Corp. and Fuji Electric Co. of Japan, along with a Canadian, affiliate of ASEA Brown Boveri Ltd., received an order to supply 35 billion yen of equipment for a coal-powered power plant in Thailand.

• Coca-Cola Co. plans to return to the Indian market next year, after a 15vear hiatus, thanks to liberalized economic policies. Resters, AFP, AP,

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America3's Koch: To Many, He's Darth Vader of the Seas

By Barbara Lloyd

New York Times Service SAN DIEGO, California - As the Italian yacht Il Moro di Venezia competed in an America's Cup trial race last month, an odd-looking

object floated into view. It was a buoy about four feet (122 centimeters) square, with a beacon suspended in the middle of four floats. An unsuspecting boater might have seen it as an object from outer

space. But the Italians knew better. "I could see that it wasn't a normal lobster pot," said Paul Cayard, the skipper of Il Moro di Venezia. "It went by about 10 feet to leeward of us. I pointed it out to the race umpires, who

picked it up and took it into shore."

The object turned out to be a current buoy, a device set out by Bill Koch's America3 syndicate to transmit the flow of the current in the race course, as part of an effort to assess the performance of other boats in the America's

Cup preliminaries. America3 is one of two yachting syndicates from the United States — Dennis Conner's Stars & Stripes is the other --- vying here for the

right to defend the cup in May. The beacon is part of an elaborate monitoring system Koch is using to try to get information about, and thus an edge on, his rivals. Aside from the buoy, the system includes Koch's 28-foot spy craft, the Guzzini, complete

with smoke-black windows and monitoring equipment, and a delivery truck with electronic equipment inside that is stationed on a San

Diego hilltop. Koch's team has also commissioned a helicopter to fly over the race course in what amounts to a yachting version of an espionage

Koch is a multimillionaire businessman from Palm Beach, Florida, who took up yachting seriously about eight years ago. He inherited an oil fortune from a family industry, which is based in Wichita, Kansas. He founded the America3 campaign, which has a budget of \$55 million, \$40 million of which Koch is paying

out of his own pocket.

The information to be learned from such spying efforts includes the potential boat speed of the other yachts, as well as what the boats' secret keels look like. A view from a helicopter often reveals underwater shapes that can't be seen any other way.

In a sport commonly regarded as a gentlemanly endeavor, Koch's activities are being regarded by his peers as high-seas intrigue more suited to a Tom Clancy novel than the world's most prestigious yacht-racing competition.

And they have intensified the debate among yachtsmen over how far one can go with tactics that are considered unsportsmanlike but not "Purely, he's stepping across the line on good sportsmanship," said Peter Gilmour, the skipper of Spirit of Australia, one of eight interna-

tional yachts vying to be the challenger in May. "I think Koch doesn't realize that he's polarized all the challengers against him," Gilmour said. "The challengers are so focused to prove ourselves, to show on the water that we can beat the defenders."

Koch contends his rivals are just "whining." He does not intend to stop gathering information on his competitors, which he says is "all part of the game," and has challenged them to formally protest under international rules governing fair play.

Koch's America3 boat has consistently outperformed Conner in the defender trials, and many believe Koch's success has made him arrogant.

"I think he's like a poor little rich boy," said Ernie Taylor, executive director of the Challenger of Record Committee, the group that represents the eight challengers. "He's got a boat beating Dennis so he figures he's got money in the bank. He's ahead now, so he can be arrogant."

The challengers have objected to the Koch team's tactics for months. Last Tuesday, the Coast Guard met with challengers and defenders to discuss on-the-water activities.

All but Koch's syndicate agreed that intelli-

gence gathering had gone beyond acceptable limits, Taylor said.

Koch's actions may be unsporting but they are not illegal, and as such they pose a problem for the challengers' committee.

"Unfortimately, in simple terms, it's legal," Taylor said. "I guess if you're off the three-mile coastal limit, you can throw things in the water. But this is unusual. It's never been done before. It is one giant step forward in technological quisitiveness.

The Guzzini, the America3 syndicate's spy boat, is so sinister that Darth Vader of Star

Wars infamy might be expected to be on board. In addition to its smoke-black windows, the powerboat is loaded with antennae and other technological equipment on deck. It moves around the sailboats like a hawk in search of

On one occasion, Guzzini moved in too close to Il Moro during a race, said Cayard. Last December, challengers and defenders agreed to keep their yacht tenders at least 200 yards (183 meters) away from the racing boats. Guzzini was within 126 yards of Il Moro. Cayard said. Koch, who makes no attempt to disguise his intentions, has criticized Cayard for complaining about the interference.

We take high-resolution pictures from way up in the air, bring them back and have a computer analyze them," Koch said last week.

"You can't stop or police that. That's all part of

the game." In fact, most of the cup syndicates have hired helicopters at one time or another to see what the competition is doing. A view from the air unlocks many secrets, including covered views

of other boats' underwater appendages. Spying is not new to the America's Cup. In 1983, Australian yachtsmen apprehended a Canadian diver swimming around the Australians' docks in Newport, Rhode Island. The diver wanted a peck at the secret winged keel of Australia II, the boat that went on to win the America's Cup that summer.

Much was at stake. By winning, the Austrahan team broke the 132-year-old winning streak of the New York Yacht Club, and Australia gained the right to stage the event.

In 1992, the money at stake has multiplied exponentially. And with a new class of America's Cup racing boat — 75-foot sloops whose design complexities dwarf their 12-Meter predecessors — the secrets to be learned, or stolen, have increased also.

This is international competition on a huge

level." Koch said. Koch has invited Cayard and others to protest to an international jury that decides Ameri-ca's Cup race disputes. "Let them put their money where their mouth is, or shut up about

Cayard has refused to respond to Koch's cayard has relicated to resolve the standard of the standard literatum. Among his own concerns, said Cayard, is maintaining Il Moro's third-place standing behind New Zealand and Nippon in the challengers' trials, now in their third round

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Also, Cayard is not racing directly against Koch. The America3 boats are competing in the separate defenders' trials. "The idea of proceeding with a protest against a guy you're not racing against is not logical." Cayard said:

Meanwhile, Conner, who is the defending champion cup skipper, has chosen to ignore the controversy. "There is a norm of how most people would play this," he said. "I don't get too excited, or fuss over this, because until you have actual proof that someone broke the rules. there is nothing you can do about it. It's just all

Koch contends that he is not the only one who has pushed the limits of propriety.

"Sure, I think it's unethical," he said. "And I think it's illegal to plant moles in other peoples."

organizations, which the challengers have done to us. I think it's illegal to break and enter, and to try to bribe people to get plans for the boats.

You can't legislate morality. You have to have people who will abide by their own sense

of duty, and then those who don't, get caught and thrown in jail." Taylor said the challengers' committee has discussed several plans to deal with America? approach, and has a potential solution for deal-

ing with floating beacons:
"We might start picking up the litter—for a nice litter-free ocean," said Taylor, "and not

Nippon Edges Il Moro to Tie for Lead

SAN DIEGO — Nippon has de-feated Il Moro di Venezia by five seconds to gain a first-place tie with New Zealand in the America's Cup challenger selection series.

The Japanese-Italian race Sunday, on the second day of Round 3 for the challenger fleet, was the closest of the series being contested off Point Loma

Il Moro, which dropped into a third-place tie with Ville de Paris, filed a protest because the race committee had placed one of the course marker buoys in the wrong

The jury overseeing the challenger trials denied the protest, saying the marker was in the same location for both boats and did not put the Italians at a disadvantage.

New Zealand easily defeated España '92 by 17 minutes, 46 seconds, and Ville de Paris took advantage of shifty winds to turn a 37-second midrace lead over Tre Kronor into a record-setting 22:32 victory over the Swedish yacht.

But the most unlikely victor of the day was Challenge Australia, viously very upset that throughout

tralia, by 2:45 for its first victory in

16 races In the defender trials, America3 downed its older stablemate, Defiant, twice in a doubleheader sailed

on shortened courses. America3 received points for just one victory, however. The America3 Foundation yachts were scheduled to sail three short races to give the crews more opportunity to practice starts, a race official said.

Spirit of Australia is virtually out of the competition after its loss to Challenge Australia, which also has little more than a mathematical chance of making the semifinals. This would be the first time since 1970 that Australia has not been in the finals of a multinational America's Cup.

The top four boats at the end of this third round-robin series will advance to the semifinals. The challenger winner will take on the top American yacht in the Ameri-

"We're devastated." said Spirit's skipper, Peter Gilmour. "We're ob-

which beat its cousin, Spirit of Aus- all three round-robins we haven't of the 75-foot (22.8-meter) Japagotten the performance we would nese sloop at the finish line. have liked.

easterly 10 knots at the start to a five seconds will do." southwesterly eight knots by mid-

afternoon. able shift of the fickle winds early to take note of the change. in its race to overcome a six-second deficit at the start.

was hoisted but it apparently caught on the rigging and was also Moro-Nippon match, won by Il blown to pieces. By the time Nip-Moro, was resailed after a marker

Skipper Chris Dickson had again Skipper Chris Dickson had again stretched his lead over Il Moro to 1:38 at the end of the seventh leg of land and Nippon, 42; Il Moro di Venezia the eight-leg, 20.03-mile (32.23-ki- and Ville de Paris, 37; España '92, 22; lometer) course. But again Il Moro.

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THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arroald and Bob Lee

umbles: FILMY ODIUM ENOUGH ISLAND

He was so bashbul, he pulled down the

"It was a function of the weather

Sunday's "upside-down" breezes that enabled II Moro to keep complayed havoc with the race courses, ing back." Dickson said. "Winning shifting 110 degrees from a south-certainly didn't come easily, but

Il Moro lost to Nippon in the first round after a marker buoy had Nippon capitalized on a favor- been relocated and the crew failed "We missed the mark that was in

eficit at the start. the right place. This time we were But as the yachts headed down-able to find the mark in the wrong wind on the second leg, Nippon's place. At least we improved," Il spinnaker blew apart in the shifting Moro's crew coordinator, Enrico nine-knot winds. A new spinnaker Chieffi, said with a smile. Moro's crew coordinator, Enrico In the second round, the

pon got back up to speed, a lead of buoy broke lose and began drifting 1:05 had shrunk to eight seconds at away from the course. (AP, UPI) The points standings:

Spirit of Australia, 11: Challenge Australia, 8; and Tre Kronor, 5.

Defender Selection Series picking up a favorable breeze on the 2.7-mile run to the finish, closed and was within a boat length Defiant, 8.



Ville de Paris, rounding the mark in shifty winds, turned a 37-second midrace lead over Tre Kronor into a record-setting 22:32 victory.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

TUDIT POLGAR became the youngest grandmaster ever by winning the Super Championship of Hungary in December. She showed her skill with a gambit against Attila Groszpeter.

The objective of 6...Bd7 in the Richter-Rauzer Variation of the Sicilian Defense is to get a counterattack against the eneeenside. But after 7 Qd2 Rc8 8 f4 Nd4 9 Qd4 Qa5 10 e5, Black cannot play the thematic sacrifice 10...Rc3 because 11 bc Ne4 12 Qe4! Qc3 13 Kf2 Qa1 14 Bb5! Qc3 (14...Qh1? falls into 15 Qb7 f6 16e6! with unstoppable mate) 15 Bd7 Kd7 16 Qb7 Qc7 17 Rb1! forces the removal of queens and thus wins a pawn. In a Ferdinand Hellers-Emory Tate

game, Philadelphia 1990, black blundered with 11...Bc6? and dropped a piece to 12 b4! Qc7 13 ef.

Polgar's direct developing move, 13 Bc4!?, is apparently new. White will build up her forces to the maximum before beginning an attack on the king. After 13...Nd7 14 Rhe1 h6 15 Bd2 Qc5, an exchange of queens would yield Black a safe endgame. Accordingly, Polgar chose to venture a promising speculative gambit with 16 Qf4 g5 17 Qf1 Bg7 18 h4

Groszpeter would not have done any better with 16. Be7 because 17 Qg4 Kf8 18 Be6! fe 19 Qe6 produces an onslaught that could not have been withstood. For

DOONESBURY. I'VE GOT AN APPOINTMENT.

DENNIS THE MENACE

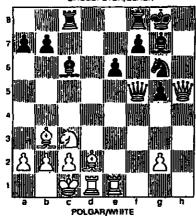
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THAT'S NICE.

YOUR \ BOSS.

DOONESBURY

GROSZPETER/BLACK



Position after 22...Qf5

illustration, there is the disaster that results from 19...Ke8 20 Qg6 Kd8 21 e6!

In place of Groszpeter's immediate 19...O-O, he would have been better advised to play 19...gh. After 20 Ne4 Be4 21 Re4 O-O 22 Rh4 (22 Bb4 Qc6 23 Qe2? Rfd8 24 Rd8 Rd8 25 Re5 Be5 26 Qe5 Qg2 will let Black turn the tables) the white attack is slower in coming.

After 22 Qh5, Polgar threatened the shattering 23 Re6! Against 22...Qf5, she struck a powerful blow with 23 g4! Groszpeter could not play 23...Qf3 because 24 Rf1 Qg3 25 Bg5 leaves Black

I GOTA LOT OF BOSSES, I'M THE PECEPTIONIST FOR

NINE DIFFERENT "L'ONSULTANTS" MHO

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BARCELONA helpless against the looming mating attack.

Black

Groszpeter

Bf4. The battle was really over at this juncture, yet Groszpeter, unwilling to

admit defeat, beat the dead horse with

34...fg 35 Be6 Rf7 (or 35...Kh7 36 Rh1)

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Polgar

18 h4 19 Bb3

20 hg 21 Qe2 22 Qh5 23 g4 24 Bg5 25 Qh4 26 B14

27 Qh5 28 gh 29 a3 30 Rd3

AND WHAT A FINE JOB ROUTE DOING

I HAVE TO KEEP UP THIS COMPLETE PLETENSE!

By Robert Hughes. 573 pages. \$27.50. His forlorn 23...Qf6 24 Bg5 Nf4 let Alfred A. Knopf Inc., 201 East 50th Polgar win a piece with 25 Qh4 Qg6 26 Street New York N. V. 10027 Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

BOOKS

Reviewed by Colm Toibin

B ARCELONA is a Catalan city. The Catalans view themselves as more The maneuver with 29...Bf3 and 30...Bh5 made matters worse in giving modern, progressive and European than Polgar the opportunity to transport a the rest of Spain. They dislike bullfights took to the attack with gain of time. and flamenco, for example, and they are After 34 Rg6!, there might have followed proud that their language. Catalan, is closer to Latin than is Spanish and has 36 Ng5, which brings about devastating material loss for Black. Groszpeter gave almost no Arabic influences. Catalans believe in hard work and profit: their manners can be reserved, even gruff.

After decades of being ruled directly from Madrid, Catalonia, along with certain other regions of Spain, now enjoys a fair degree of autonomy. Romantic nationalism and the idea of a rich heritage have been immensely important in shap-

ing Catalonia.

The sheer fragility of their nation and its institutions makes the citizens of Barcelona perhaps over-defensive, over-protective and too proud. But they have also been industrious. They have spent the 16 years since the death of Franco trying to improve Barcelona in every possible way. Robert Hughes's book is authoritative,

carefully researched and full of insights into the city's heritage. He has clearly immersed himself in Catalan culture and language, and he remains intrigued by the strangeness of it. There is no single volume in either Catalan or Spanish that approaches this book in scope or detail. Hughes has a firm enough grasp of politics and economics in Barcelona in

the 14th century to place the building of the great Gothic churches in a context. He has clearly done his time in the libraries and the archives, trying to make sense of a difficult and often chaotic history. But he is at his best when he ventures out. There is a real feeling in his book

that he has been looking at Barcelona, standing in the churches or the squares observing, and when he writes about what he sees he can be marvelous. Mostly, he keeps his prejudices to himself, and describes the city with great affection.

Barcelona is peculiar because its great buildings were constructed in the 14th century and again in the 19th, but there is hardly anything in between. Hughes de-

serves all our sympathy for having to unravel and explain Catalan history be-tween 1600 and 1800, but he does so with patience and skill. Although he is best-known as an art critic, Hughes charts the rise of the Catalan national identity through poetry and tours in the countryside and music. The section where he explains the importance

of Wagner in late 19th-century Barcelo-na will be the last word on the matter. It is a pity that the book ends with the death of Gaudi in 1926 and does not deal in detail with Picasso's life in the city. Hughes will have to write a second volume. In this book he refers to John Richardson's volume of Picasso's early years as "magisterial." His own book is too loosely written, too readable perhaps, to be magisterial, but is a superb achievement and a great pleasure to read.

Colm Toibin, whose book "Homage to Barcelona" is forthcoming, wrote this for The Washington Post,

PEANUTS

IT'S ALL SETTLED THEN, SNOOPY.. YOU CAN STAY HERE WITH LINUS AND LUCY, OKAY?





BEETLE BAILEY





I'LL ONLY BE GONE FOR A FEW DAYS.



CALVIN AND HOBBES









WIZARD of ID GATE 2



















MOM I'M REALLY HUNGRY!"

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SPORTS 2

UCLA Bounces Back in Pac-10 While USC Has Been Deflated

Just a week ago, UCLA was on a three-game losing streak and had nose-dived to the bottom of the top 10 in The Associated Press college basketball rankings after holding

the runner-up spot to No. I Duke for most of the season. Now, the ninth-ranked Bruins are talking about top seeding in the West Regional of the National Col-lege Athletic Association tourna-ment after Sunday's 80-79 victory over Washington, which - coupled with No. 8 Southern Cal's loss to Washington State — gave them first place in the Pacific-10 Conference.

To win the title in the league, which does not have a postseason tournament, the Bruins (23-4, 14-2 Pac-10) have to beat Arizona on Thursday night. The Wildcats are tied for second in the conference with Southern Cal at 13-3. USC closes the season with Arizona

State next Saturday.

The Bruins can't tie for the title because Southern Cal swept the season series for just the second time in 50 years.

Four teams earned berths Sunday to the NCAA field of 64: Murray State of the Ohio Valley Conference, East Tennessee State of the Southern, Northeast Louisiana of the Southland and Southwestern Louisiana of the Sun Belt.

Don MacLean had 26 points and Tracy Murray 25 for the Bruins, who took the lead for good on Murray's two free throws with 1:41 to play. Those were the game's final points as Washington committed

turnovers on its last two possessions, the second with six seconds left. UCLA led, 76-71, with 2:51 to play when James French nailed a 3-pointer for the Huskies (12-16, 5-12). Murray and French traded baskets and Chandler Naim's threepoint play on an offensive rebound gave the Huskies, who were led by Rich Manning's 17 points, their final lead with 1:51 to go. "We were fortunate to win," UCLA's coach, Jim Harrick, said.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

"When French hit that 3, I'm thinking, Wait a minute, wait a minute. Maybe it's not in the cards.' But we escaped."

No. 3 Kansas 97, No. 11 Missouri 89: The Jayhawks (23-4, 11-3), already the Big Eight's regular-season champions and worst freethrow shooting team, made 31 of 36 foul shots to offset a career-high 43 points by Anthony Peeler of the visiting Tigers (20-7, 8-6), who lost their third straight.

Washington St. 82, No. 8 Southem Cal 68: The Congars (20-10, 8-9) were 11-for-18 from 3-point range and held Harold Miner to 19 points, eight below his Pac-10 leading scoring average, in keeping alive their chances at an at-large NCAA berth. Miner, who was 5-for-17 from the field, did not have a field goal in the second half and the visiting Trojans (21-5, 13-3) were outscored by 21-7 over the game's final 6:45.



Brad Isbell/The Associated Press Christian Laettner snatched the ball from Derrick Phelps while set by Jim Durrell of Colby-Saw-No. 1 Duke was snatching an 89-77 victory from North Carolina. yer, an NCAA Division III school.

4) won their 10th straight and gained the semifinals of the Atlantic-10 tournament against Rhode
Island, Jim McCoy had 24 points
and Tony Barbee 21 for Massachusetts; Steve Worthy led Rutgers

(15-14) with a career-high 32. In two games, reports on which appeared in some editions of Monday's Herald Tribune: No. 1 Duke 89, No. 16 North

Carolina 77: The Blue Devils (25-2, 14-2) beat one of the two teams that beat them this season as Christian Laettner got 26 points in his last home game after not scoring for the first 14 minutes. Hubert Davis had a career-high 35 for the Tar Heels (19-8, 9-7), who have lost five of six.

No. 18 Michigan 68, No. 2 Indiana 60: The "Fab Five" freshmen for the Wolverines (18-8, 9-7) played their usual inconsistent game but held on to drop the visiting Hoosiers (22-5, 13-3) into a first-place tie in the Big Ten with Ohio State. Jimmy King had 18 points for Michigan, while Chris Webber had II points and a season-high 18 rebounds. Indiana shot just 36 percent from the field and made one of eight free throws in the

■ Tournament championships Ohio Valley — Murray State (17-12) won its fourth NCAA berth in five years with an 81-60 victory over Eastern Kentucky. Popeye Jones led the top-seeded Racers

final seven minutes.

with 22 points.

Southern — East Tennessee State (23-6) became the first team in 32 years to win four consecutive Southern Conference titles with a 74-62 victory over Tennessee-Chattanooga. Greg Dennis had 20 of his 28 points in the second half for the top-seeded Buccaneers.

Southland - Northeast Louisiana (19-9), with Ryan Stuart scoring 24 points, gained the NCAA tourney a third straight time with an 81-77 defeat that ended regular-season champion Texas-San Antonio's 24-game home winning streak.

Sun Belt - Southwestern Louisiana (20-10) carned its first NCAA bid since 1983 with a come-frombehind 75-71 victory over Louisiana Tech. The Ragin' Cajuns trailed by 11 at halftime but won with four free throws in the final 1:37. Todd Hill had 24 points for Southwestern Louisiana, 18 in the second half.

■ 3-Point Record Broken Tomas Thompson, a the 6-foot, 5-inch (1.95-meter) reserve junior guard, made all eight of his 3-point shots to break the NCAA Division

, shared by three others. He scored 29 points for the University of San Francisco, which beat Loyola-Marymount, 100-85. in the opening round of the West Coast Conference tournament. The all-division record is 9-for-9. President Juan Antonio Samaranch.



Graham Gooch, England's captain, was dejected after being bowled for eight by Graeme Labrooy. injury over the next few days and delay a decision on whether to play

The most important thing was to

He stressed that as of Jan. 1,

1993, the republics will be free to

compete as independent countries.

the terms reluctantly.

in Barcelona

"This agreement means the athtess will not be punished," he said.
"We agreed in principle to a uni-

Ukraine and Georgia accepted

"We are happy that we are recog-

nized and that the process is over,

said Valeri Borzov, who heads the

Ukrainian sports committee. "We

are not 100 percent happy with the

results, but I think it is a good

The accord ensures that Ukraini-

an pole vaulter Sergei Bubka, the

world record holder and defending

Olympic champion, will compete

Georgia is the only one of the 12

former republics which is not a

member of the Commonwealth of

Independent States, formed after

The Georgian delegates were

also the only ones to formally de- lishvili, vice p

the breakup of the Soviet Union.

stick to the principle that the best

athletes from all the 12 republics

should participate in Barcelona."

IOC Gets Agreement on Unified Team

England Captain Hurt, Sri Lanka Is Beaten by 106

cricket semifinals by trouncing Sri Lanka on Monday, but the victory had its price, an injury to its cap-tain, Graham Gooch.

Gooch tore a hamstring while fielding in the match at Ballarat, leaving in doubt his future participation in the nine-team limited overs tournament that ends with the final in Melbourne on March

England's 106-run victory over Sri Lanka put it in second place in the standings, one point behind New Zealand, and made it almost certain England will qualify for the semifinals.

Gooch, whose qualities as both captain and opening bassman have significantly influenced his team's improved record over the past two years, said that the team's trainer believes there could be a very small tear in the hamstring."

Gooch, the veteran of the England party at 38, said he chased a ball at mid-on and soon after felt a sharp pull in the upper back part of his left thigh as he was running in the outfield.

He is to have treatment for the

dent and president of the Russian

Olympic Committee, to work out

Smirnov said he would hold a

the best arrangement for Georgia.

meeting March 20 with all 12 re-

publics to determine the terms for

team selection. The team is expect-

As a concession to the 12 states,

the IOC will raise their national

ed to comprise 510 athletes.

SYDNEY — England continued its march toward the World Cup in Melbourne on Thursday. "If it's not right I won't play," he said. "If it's not right and I play and it goes again, then I'm gone. That will be it."

England needs to win only one of its last three matches to be sure of securing a semifinal berth, a straightforward task in view of the fact that its remaining opponents include Zimbabwe, which has lost all five matches so far.

With such a relatively comfortable finish to the round-robin fixtures, England could afford to allow Gooch the maximum time to recover from his injury. The remifinals begin March 21.
But England's problems would

become more acute if Gooch is sidelined for the rest of the competition. Middle order batsman Allan Lamb is already out of action with a hamstring problem that has prevented him taking part in the first five matches.

Against Sri Lanka, all-rounder Chris Lewis, despite a painful strained muscle in his side, set up England's victory with four for 30, including a spell of four for 12 in 18

Alec Stewart got a brilliant innings of 59. He scored his runs from just 36 deliveries, hitting seven fours and one six.

Neil Fairbrother was the top scorer with 63, while Lewis, voted man of the match, took 19 from the final over of the innings to finish unbeaten on 20. ing Vitali Smirnov, an IOC vice presi-

lan Botham also was in form with 47 from 63 balls. Sri Lanka now has five points from six games and is slipping out

of semifinal contention after a bright start.
"We batted badly," admitted its

manager, Duleep Mendis. With New Zealand and England

set for the semifinals, the scramble for the other two places is intensifying South Africa, India, West Indies and Australia have realistic hopes of qualifying, and Pakistan a slim chance.

Wellington, where an Indian team apparently peaking at just the right time will play the West Indies.

opening and closing ceremonies, leading World Cup batsman, will but stressed that the Olympic flag be back to face Zimbabwe on Tuesday after recovering from a calf The IOC said the republics strain. The injury caused Kirsten to

SIDELINES

شفر-يميزها يسدر

ggradini sa kila

Floyd, 49, Becomes Record Winner

MIAMI (NYT) — With the coolness built over nearly 30 years of winning professional tournaments, 49-year-old Raymond Floyd held off the hot Fred Couples to win the Doral Ryder Open. He shot a final-round 70 over the Doral Country Club's Blue Monster

For the Record

()uotable

j

 Bob Uecker, on one of the many times he was cut by a baseball team: "They broke it to me gently. The manager came up to me before a game and told me they didn't allow visitors in the clubhouse."

SCOREBOARD

NBA Standi	ngs		
EASTER	M CONFER	RWCE	
Aff	iantic Divisk	14	
	WL	Pct	ĢB

He shot a final-round 70 over the Doral Country Club's Blue Monster		WL	Pct	ĢB
course for a two-shot victory Sunday over Couples and Keith Clearwater	New York	38 23	<i>\$</i> 23	_
Conseins and and and an analysis are an analysis and an analys	Beston	35 24	.574	3
that was worth \$252,000 and remarkable on several fronts.	Philodelphia	29 32	A75	9
It made Floyd and Sam Snead the only men to ever win on the PGA	Miami	28 34	.452	1042
Tour in four decades. Floyd's 22d victory also tied Snead for the longest	New Jersey	27 34	.40	11
Tour in tout decades. Floyd's 22d Thours in the 1042	Woshington	21 41	.339	171/2
span of winning golf on the tour, 29 years. Floyd's first came in the 1963	Ortando	14.48	.226	24/2
Sr Petershurg Open when he was 20 years old.		Central Divisio		
Floyd also became the oldest player to win a PGA Tour event since Art	x-Chicago	51 12 39 26	.£10	10
Triby also became the butter purple when are of 51; he issued Andu Rean	Cleveland Detroit	37 25	.461 .597	1392
Wall at the 1975 Milwaukee Open at the age of 51; he joined Andy Bean	Atlanta	29 31	.483	201/2
as the only three time winner at 130fal, and set minsell up to become the	indiana	29 34	.468	22
first player to win on the regular and Senior Tour in one year when he	Milwaukee	27 33	457	221/-
mst player to will ou the regular and center 1011 15 000 700		22 37	373	27
turns 50 on Sept. 4.	Charlotte			_
		ERN CONFER		
- 1 X 1	,	Midwest Divisio		GB
For the Record	Ufah	W L 4Z 21	Pct A67	_
	Son Antonio	37 24	A07	4
Konishiki, the Hawaiian-born sumo wrestler who likely will be promot-	Houston	33 29	.532	87/2
ed to the rank of yokozuna, or grand champion, if he wins the Osaka	Denver	20 41	328	21
tonsprenent title improved to 2-0 with a victory Monday. (UPI)	Dollos	17 44	277	24
tournament title, improved to 2-0 with a victory Monday. (UPI)	Minnesota	11 46	.186	29
Fighting between as many as 2,000 tans in one of 1 ugosiavia's worst		PocHic Division		_
outbreaks of soccer violence resulted in at least 20 people being hospital-	Portland	43 16	,705	_
ized Sunday, Tanjug news agency reported Monday. The fighting broke	Golden State	41 19	.483	11/2
ized Sunday, Tanjug news agency reported Winday, The Indiana Disability	Phoenba	39 23	.629	4/2
and no heliftime of the match herwish hist division tours related brown	Secritie	34 24	.548	91/2
and Vardar Skopje from the southern republic of Macedonia; the match	LA Lakers	31 29	<i>5</i> 17	111/2
was abandoned with no score. (Reuters)	LA Clippers	31 39	.508	12
MAZ NONINIONOL MAIL IID SCALC	Sacramento	20 41	328	23
Cuba, Western Samoe and Sierra Leone have withdrawn from the 1994	z-Clinched Plu			
World Cup, FIFA said Monday, with Tahiti replacing Western Samoa		NDAY'S RESU		24—143
and Togo replacing Sierra Leone, while St. Lucia and St. Vincent no	Chicago Philiadelphia			13-77
and logo replacing Sierra Leone, while St. Lines and St. vincent in		-10 is, Jordan		
longer have to play off for a place in the CONCACAF group. (AFP)	Barkley 8-17 13-			
Robby Rrown 67 the American League president of major league	KJns8-150-019, R			
baseball, agreed Monday to a one-year contract extension through Dec.	11), Philodelphic			
	cogo 26 (Jerden			
	Detroit			24-76
Bo Jackson's agent said that hip-replacement surgery is among the	LA Lakers			24—93
options being considered, but that no course of medical treatment had		16 3-4 21, Duma		
options being considered, but that no course of meaners and and an few the hobbling basehall player. (AP)	Green 7-10 4-7			
been decided on for the hobbling baseball player. (AP)	booads- Detroi	† 50 (Rodman 26	/جمار(Angelas
	56 (Green, Per	kins 12), Assis	Is-De	rrolf 25

Grand 9-200-0 18. Elilison 10-2047 24; Lang 9-12

3-421, Rice 11-175-730. Rebounds—Washingto 43 (Ellison 13), Microl 61 (Selfably 14), Assista-

Boston 28 27 29 22—111 11. Oklohoma St Orlando 21 22 28 22—93 12. Cincinnoti Boston 56 (Burd 9). Orlando 67 (Roberts 11. Michigan Boston 56 (Burd 9). Orlando 67 (Roberts 111. S. Seton Holl Assists—Boston 26 (Bird, Brown, Douglas 6), Orlando 27 (Skiles 11). Oriento 2/ (SKIBS 11).

San Autonio 25 22 29 25—93
Detics 23 25 17 16—81
Robinson (-15 6-8 18, Strickland 6-13 4-6 17;
Smith-5-10-2-12, Hodge 9-15 1-219, Rebeards—
Son Antonio 55 (Robinson 13), Dallos 45 (T.Dovis 14). Assists—Son Antonio 20 (Strickland 25 22 26 25—73 18. Floride St. 23 25 17 16—81 19. DePoul

LAUSANNE, Switzerland -

The International Olympic Com-

mittee won agreement Monday for

the former Soviet republics to com-

pete together in the Olympics for

Despite requests from Ukraine

and Georgia to compete indepen-

dently, the IOC convinced all 12 to

field a unified team at the Summer

Games in Barcelons.
The IOC granted provisional

recognition to each of the national

Olympic committees of the 12

states on the condition that they

The IOC offer was clear: join the

The 12 republics are Armenia,

unified team or miss the Games.

Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova,

Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

"I think all wanted to go inde-pendently, but they agreed with us

that for the last time they have to

take part as a united team," said IOC

letes will not be punished," he said.

take part in a joint team.

the last time.

Desver 12 22 26 28— 81

K.Malone S-12 7-10 23, J.Malone 10-19 0-8 20;
Lichif 7-14 2-2 16, Maccon 7-14 2-2 16, Rebounds—Urbh 61 (Ection 11), Denver 49 (Mulombo 9), Ausists—Urbh 22 (Stockton 13), Denver 15 (Garriand 6).
Goidea State 25 28 34 77—95

Aulilin 6-14 0-8 13, Alexander 4-10 5-6 13,
Hardoway 15-22 2-3 34; Manning 9-18 2-2 29,
Harnore 7-173-64 21, Rebounds—Golden Stote 37

Hardoway 15-22 2-3 24; Manning 9-18 2-2 20, Hurper 9-17-3-6 21, Rebounds—Golden State 37 (Hill, Owens 7), Les Angeles 39 (Manning 10), Assists—Golden State 16 (Hardoway 6), Les Angeles 26 (Grant 18), Hossista 19 26 32 32—189 Secremento 27 29 28 31—188 Thorpe 10-14 1-3 21, Olajuwan 11-18 3-5 25; Stamment 3-15 3-4 25; Webb 16-14 2-2 29, Bitch Houston 19 26 32 32—109 Socramento 29 29 28 31—109 Thorpe 10-14 1-3 21, Olaiuwan 11-16 3-5 25; Simmons 11-16 3-4 25. Webb 8-14 2-2 28, Richmond 11-21 5-6 38, Rebonst8-Houston 2 (Thorpe 17), Socramento 46 (Chilcutt 8), As-

(Thorpe 17), Secremente 46 (Chilcutt 8), Assists—Houston 23 (8.Johnson, Thorpe, K.Smith 4), Secremente 22 (Webb 7), Sectitle 29 22 24 21—77 Pertiand 24 22 25 26—469 Case 6-11 0-0 12, Pierce 8-20 11-1372: Drawler 9-17 2-2 23, Robinson 4-9 13-16 21, Rebeards—Sectitle 25 (Pierce 10), Portland 58 (Williams 11). Assists—Sectitle 19 (Poyton 7), Portland 23 (Drexter 8). The AP Top 25 Teams

With first-place vates in parentheses, re-cords through March I, total points based an 25 points for a first place vote through one point for a 25th place vote and last week's

Record Pts 25-2 1598 24-4 1449 23-4 144, 22-5 1254 21-5 1300 1. Duke (62) 2. Artzona 3. Konsos 4. Indiana 5. Ohio St. 4. Arkonsos 7. UNLV (2) & UCLA 23-4 1176

24-6 9719 12 23-4 767 14 20-7 747 11 18-8 638 18 20-7 626 22 19-7 510 13 SW Missouri St. 61, Illinois St. 58, OT 22-7 501 19-8 498 20-7 478 Patriot Lea Bucknell 86, Holy Cross 77

Major College Scores

Villanova 74, Syracuse 56 Duke 89, North Caroling 7

Long Beach St. 93, San Jose St. 80 UC Santa Barbara 79, Pacific U. 68 UCLA 80, Washington 79 Attantic 18 Conference

Massachusetts 106, Rutgers 94 Temple 75, St. Joseph's 59 West Virginia 76, Duquesn es Modison 81. American U. 57 nion 62. Richmond 58 ECAC South Championthia

Chempleastilp 70, Pan Si.-Sehrend 55 Heletro 77. Md.-Baltimore County 74

niiton 97, Fredonia St. 78 Metro Atlantic Athletic (

First Round Cleveland St. 80, Akron 77, OT E. (Illinois 84, Wright St. 72 Missouri Valley Conference Semifiquis

fied team because we had no

choice," said David Kakabadse, a

He said a final decision would be

made by the Georgian Olympic

Committee at its meeting in Tblisi

In a gesture to the Georgians,

Samaranch emphasized that the

Unified Team does not represent

"It has nothing to do with that," he said. "Unified Team is a sports

He said "they have the right to

change their mind, but this recogni-

tion is conditional and provisional.

have their athletes in Barcelona."

term, not a political term."

with the other states.

Georgian spokesman.

on March 26.

the CIS.

n 96, Lehigh 84 Southern Confen St. 74. Th.-Cho oulsiana 81, Texas-Son Anto

Sun Belt Confere Championship 12 75, Louisigno Tech 71 Coost Coel raga 54, Santa Clara 51 perdine 67, San Francisco 65

Exhibition Games

Sendon's Games
Coffornia 7, Son Diego 2, 1st game
Coffornia 5, Son Diego 2, 2nd game
St. Louis 7, Philodelphia 2
Konsas City 6, Cincinnati 4, 10 InninPitisburgh 7, Chicogo White Sox 1
N.Y. Yankess 6, N.Y. Mets B
Atlanta 3, Mantreal 2, 15 Innings
Bottimore 3, Teronto 1
Detroit 7, Basion 2
Minnesoto 4, Texas 3, 11 Inninss

Minnesoto 4, Texas 3, 11 innings Los Anseles 9, Houston 3 Milheoukee vs. Chicago Cubs cad. rain

ENNESS. VIRGINIA SLIMS OF FLORIDA

Michael Chang (12), Henderson, Nev., del.

win individual events in Barcelona. The Olympic flag and anthem Samaranch said national flags

flags and play their national an-thems when Unified Team athletes was used at the Winter Games.

and anthems will also be used when I think the Georgian leaders know all the athletes in a team event very well this is the only way to such as rowing or canoeing -come from the same republic.

It was still unclear how Georgian athletes will qualify for the Unified He said the IOC would consider Team since the republic has not other protocol changes for the taken part in pre-Olympic trials opening and closing ceremonies, will remain the main symbol.

"I don't know what will happen. nobody knows," said Paata Natsvresident of the Geor-should compete as a unified team miss the victory over Pakistan or

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

R.Brown (21), Larmer (25), Noonan (18), Reenick (51), Stots on word: Beston (on Bel-four) 17-8-33, Chicago (on Bertitioume) 12-18-3-24

Toronto 7 8 0—1
San Jose 1 3 8—4
Pearson (13); Falloon (21), Berezon (12),
Bruce (21), Anderson (4). Shots on goal: Toronto (on Hackett) 8-23-16—47. San Jose (on
Futhr) 12-15-6—33.
If.Y. Islamiers

Ref. 1 1940 Pervero (33) 2. Turgeon (37), McInnis (1). Thomos (21), Kine (36); Andreychuk (33), Lecentine (37), Sebsos soud: New York (on Drepaer) 11-127—30. Buffalo (on Fitzpar-rick) 12-12-15—39.

North (3), Saverd (26), Skrudlend (2) 2,

Schneider (7). Shots on goal: Detroit (on Roy) 498—21. Montreal (on Cheveldae) 8-15-11—34.

The key match on Tuesday is in

"It is do or die for us," said India's captain, Mohammed Az-Peter Kirsten, South Africa's

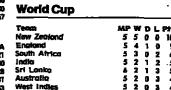
mand a separate team during Monday's meeting.

"We agreed in principle to a uni"We agreed in principle to a uni"Samaranch said he was appoint"Samaranch said he was appoint"We agreed in principle to a uni"Samaranch said he was appoint"Samaranch said he was appoint"Samaranch said he was appoint"We agreed in principle to a uni-

HOCKEY NHL Standings Momessa (17) 2, Linden (29); Ricci (16), Ek-iund (7), Recchi (38), Shets en east; Vancou-ver (on McLean) 8-13-11--32, Philadelphia (on WALES CONFERENCE Hextoli) 7-12-11—30. **Winni**peg W L T Phs GF GA 42 22 4 88 273 229 38 23 7 83 282 232 34 24 9 77 251 215 30 28 8 68 203 225

washipeg # 8 2—2
Minnesota 1 2 1—4
Okausson (18), Tkachuk (1); Gasner (28),
Bellows (24), Dohlen (32), Madano (29), Shots
as soal: Winnesoto (Mokaluk) 6-2-11—19,
Minnesoto (on Tabasaco Bermand) 11-24

GHARERER World Cup



England vs. Sri Lanka England Innings: 280-6, (50 overs) Sri Lanka Innings: 174 - all out, (44 overs)

Emplorate won by the runs
TUESDAY'S MATCHES
In Comberta
Zimbabwe vs. South Africa
In Wellington
West Indies vs. India

LIBERATOR'S CUP Jolivia) 2 San Jose (Bolivia) 1

ERANSACIONS.

KANSASCITY—Agreed to 1-year contract with Brent Mayne, cotcher; Joel Johnstor and Rusty Meacham, pitchers, and Harvey Pulliam, outfielder.
ANNESOTA—Apreed to terms

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ART BUCHWALD

Made in the U.S.A.?

WASHINGTON — Life is not only unfair — it's also more complicated. I am willing to avoid from Pakistan for \$4. buying anything made abroad, but my problem is that I don't know what is a domestic product and what is foreign.

Recently a town in New York had to buy earth movers. The

choice was between John Deere earthmovers and Komatusu, a Japanese machine. There was an uproar when the town fathers were said to be considering Ko-



matusu over Buchwald Deere. John Deere finally won the contract. Only then was it revealed that Komatusu earth movers were made in the United States and the John Deere ones were manufactured in

Not long ago Lee Iacocca declared war on Japanese products because they were destroying the urged people to retaliate by boy-

This was fine until it was discovered that the Dodge Stealth, one of Chrysler's better-selling models, was made by the Mitsubishi plant What is the patriotic consumer

I went into a shopping mall the other day to purchase a Star Spangled Banner Sweatsuit. The salesperson said that they had some

A Top Jazz Competition Will Move to New York

New York Times Service NEW YORK -- Lincoln Center and the Thelonious Monk Institute of Jazz will present the sixth annual Thelonious Monk International Jazz Instrumental Competition at Lincoln Center on Oct. 24 and 25 this year. The competition, considered one of the most important in the jazz world, had previously been held in Washington.

The compension has focused on different instruments each year. This year it will feature the drums, and the judges are the drummers Max Roach, Roy Haynes, Jeff Watts and Alan Dawson.

"Don't you have any that were made in America?" "No. The only American-made items we have are these Buddhist

robes. They are hand-sewn in Lan-

caster, Pennsylvania, by the Amish I moved on to another store vhere I found athletic equipment,

including Minnesota Indian Skis made in Indonesia. "Do you have any American

skis?" I inquired He replied, "We have these Kamakazi Ślaloms that were manufactured in Minnesota."

"Why do American businesses put foreign names on products that are made in this country?"

Because they sell better. The U.S. consumer is used to buying products made abroad. American companies don't care what the items are called as long as they

I went forth in search of anything made in the U.S.A. I found a Baltimore Orioles

baseball cap. "Is this made in America?" I

The sales clerk replied, "The crown was made in Sicily, the band was made in Guadalcanal, and the peak was put on in Puerto Rico. That's what makes it American."

In another store I noticed a bowl of water with goldfish in it. "Those are nice fish," I remarked.
"They're just off the boat from

the Yangtze River." "I was hoping that they'd be from the U.S.A."

"We can't afford to carry American goldfish anymore --- not since the Chinese flooded our shores with their own fish."

"That isn't very patriotic of you," I said.
"The U. S. is unable to compete

against fish that are bred in slavelabor camps. The bowl was made in Poland, if it will make you feel any

"I have pledged to buy American no matter how difficult it is." He pointed me in the direction of

the U.S. post office. The man behind the counter said, "Lo siento mucho. No hablo

In Paris, a Nostalgia for the Belle Epoque

By John Rockwell New York Times Service

DARIS — La Toya Jackson's opening I performance at the Bal du Moulin Rouge, the first of a contracted year of twice-nightly appearances by this lesser member of the Jackson family as star of the dinner theater's current revue, "Formi-dable," was of perhaps less than epochal consequence, considered by itself.

But her presence here seems part of a larger Parisian nostalgia for La Belle Epoque, in which the city's artists and institutions look back longingly to a time when Paris was truly a home for glamorous popular entertainers and vibrant artistic creativity.

Such nostalgia, even when tempered by an earnest scholarly apparatus, as in the comprehensive Toulouse-Lautrec exhibition at the Grand Palais, or by seemingly dispassionate cinematic realism, as in Maurice Pialat's film "Van Gogh," suggests an almost touching insecurity about the city's cultural role today.

The 1,000-seat Moulin Rouge theater was full of the usual tourists on Thursday, disgorged from herds of buses as part of their "Paris la muit" excursions. There was a sprinkling of Americans, but most seemed Japanese and French. Although everyone at one table insisted that the French came from the provinces, they themselves were all Parisians.

For two long hours, topless dancers promenaded, jugglers juggled, singers crooned in "I Love Paris" T-shirts, a comedian humiliated befuddled volunteers from the audience, a man dove into a tank full of crocodiles and Jackson testered carefully front and center, gamely singing banal French chansons (Edith Piaf's "La Vie en Rose") to electronically glossy accompani-ments in her thin, plain little soprano.

For most of her numbers, she would venture a verse or two then disappear hap-pily into the chorus, which sounded prerecorded. In all, until near the end, she sang solo for a total of perhaps seven minutes.

Finally, however, she threw off any pretenses of being the next Mistinguett and belted out a couple of American pop songs, including "Locomotion." Here at last she seemed slightly at ease, vocally, and she also managed to throw herself with some spirit into dance routines studiously reminiscent of siblings Michael and Janet.

Her husband and manager, Jack Gordon, doggedly working the room, urged journalists to pronounce her "the new Josephine Baker.

La Toya Jackson's engagement — for which Gordon said she is being paid more than \$5 million — might seem a blatant attempt to capitalize on the Jackson family name, part of the Moulin Rouge's con-

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17th, BID MALESHERES - Begand from 2 the fill 5000 fel. 161 142,500.620.

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17th, BID MALESHERES - Begand from 2 the fill 5000 fel. 161 142,500.620.

17th, BID MALESHERES - Begand from 2 the fill 5000 fel. 161 142,500.620.



tinuing competition with the Folies-Bergère, the Lido and the Crazy Horse.

La Toya Jackson has hardly enjoyed the sales success of her siblings, and recently signed with a less-than-grandiose record label called Dino, based in Winnipeg. Her biggest reputation derives from two interviews in Playboy magazine, full of harsh words about her family, with accompany-ing photo spreads. Yet the audience on Thursday seemed happy enough; it had come, after all, for the furs and feathers and bosoms, and they were in ample sup-

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and attention in the French press. Pialat's "Van Gogh" was the French

nominee for the Oscar for the best foreign film. Its rejection by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences provoked an outburst against Hollywood machinations by Daniel Toscan du Plantier, the French film producer and head of Unifrance, which tries to sell French films abroad.

"Van Gogh" has been a big critical and popular hit in France, and Jacques Dutrone, who plays the title role and who is himself a former chanteur, won the Cesar, the French Oscar, for best actor. The film contains lovingly realistic re-creations of river-bank picnics of artists and models and balls at the Moulin Rouge.

Toulouse-Lautrec makes a fleeting appearance in the film, in which Pialat manages to capture some of the spirit and charm of the casual mixture of artists, prostitutes and people simply out for a good time that characterized such balks in their heyday.

The film's extended Montmartre sequence even ends with a remarkably unliched cancan, an adjective that can hardly be applied to the painfully stilted version at Thursday's Moulin Rouge revue, with obligatory kicks and obligatory squeals stripped of even the pretense of spontancity.

Toulouse-Lautrec fixed forever our image of fin-de-siècle revelry in clubs like this, places that, in the words of the Belle Epo-que magazine Figaro Illustre, attracted "le Tout-Paris, joyeux."

Whether or not the Grand Palais exhibition succeeds in validating Toulouse-Lautree as a prime precursor of 20th-century art, it has powerfully reinforced his image as a chronicler of the stars and demimonde of Montmartre a century ago.

Things have long since changed at the

Moulin Rouge. The club has been remodeled several times and it lost its famous outdoor garden (complete with a giant model elephant inherited from the Paris Universal Exposition of 1889) in 1902.

Paris, perhaps fretting about its supposed A period photograph at the Grand Pa-lais shows that admission to a Moulin Rouge ball in 1891 cost 50 centimes. Toloss of influence in the new Europe, is currently awash in nostalgia for La Belle Epoque. Even in campy and debased form, Jackson's engagement, recalling those of past foreign cabaret stars like May Belfort day, the show alone (dinner is extra) costs 465 francs, about \$85, a person. Dancing has been reduced to a few fox-trotting and May Milton of the Toulouse-Lautrec couples before the revue begins.

Though cyuics suggest that as early as the 1890s Montmartre club owners were era and, yes, Josephine Baker, reinforces that nostalgia. Mistinguett and Maurice Chevalier are evoked like a litany during the

capitalizing on the raffish Bohemian image of artists to attract a middle-class public, true artists today would seem in short supply at the Moulin Rouse. Were he alive in Paris in 1992, Tou-

louse-Lautrec would probably document African nightchubs or fashionable restaurants or movie stars. And he'd probably do

PEOPLE

Cosby and TV Family Disband After 8 Years

Bill Cosby and other members of the fictional Huxtable family have taped their final show, after eight years of success for "The Cosby Show" on television. "This has been the best, this night and the whole eight years," gushed Phylicia Rashad, who played Claire Haxta. ble, the lawyer wife of Cosby's character, Dr. Cliff Huxtable, Cosby is to become co-host of a new version of Groucho Mark's old quiz show "You Bet Your Life."
The final "Cosby" goes on the air
in the United States April 30. The show, which followed the life of a middle-class black family in Brook-lyn, began in 1984 and was watched by more people than any sitcom in TV history.

The wine cellar of the late media tycoon Robert Maxwell is expected to bring up to £80,000 (\$137,000) at auction in London March 25. The cellar includes 2,200 bottles, 772 magnums and 12 double magnums of fine French wine, Christie's anction house said. The wines are being sold on the instructions of administrators appointed to oversee Maxwell Communication Corp. П

Peggy Iacocca, second wife of Lee Iacocca, says that during their brief marriage she slept in the maid's quarters because the master bedroom in their home was kept as a "mausoleom" in honor of the Chrysler chairman's first wife Mary, who died in 1983. The former flight attendant talked about the marriage from 1986 to 87 in an interview with Geraldo Rivera, to be broadcast March 16. She says the millionaire never gave her a credit card or checkbook, and that he had a vasectomy days after their honeymoon because his grown children objected to their having children. Finally, she revealed the couple's Roman Catholic Church marriage was annulled. "Princess Caroline [of Monaco] can't get an annulment, so how can Lee Iacocca?" she asked.

Steven McAuliffe, whose schoolteacher-wife, Christa McAuliffe, was killed in the explosion of the space shintile Challenger six years ago, has married Kathy Thomas, a Concord, New Hampshire, reading teacher. He said he met his new wife about four years ago through

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